FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXIV.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 24, 1840. [NO. 1203.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
BY EDWARD J. HALE.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.* ☜

Received per Steamer Henrietta and for sale,

20 BOXES fresh Soda CRACKERS,
5 do do Sugar Biscuit,
10 half bbls. Pilot Bread and Crackers.
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
June 15, 1840. 2tf

NEW BOOKS

HILDRETH'S LIFE OF HARRISON;
Sketch of Harrison's Life and Services;
Harrison Melodies;
Harrison Almanac;
Log Cabin Anecdotes;
History of the late War, by Brackenridge;
France its Court, King, &c. by Gen. Cass;
Domestic Education, by Matthew Carey; &c.
Just received by
E. J. HALE.
June 17.

Piano Fortes.

NOW OPENING and for sale at the *Female Seminary*—
1 extra grand action PIANO FORTE, elegant crotch Mahogany, Gothic architecture, with every modern improvement; manufactured by Wake & Glenn, $470
1 ditto Rosewood, 6½ Octaves, by Wake & Glenn, $385
1 ditto Mahogany, by Wake & Glenn, $340
1 ditto by Geib & Walker, $350
1 ditto common action, by Dubois, Bacon & Chambers, $200
These Piano Fortes have been selected carefully by the best masters in New York, and will be sold at a liberal discount from the regular prices, and a credit on good paper to suit the times.
Also, several Piano Fortes, which have been in use in the Seminary, are offered at great bargains.
June 12, 1840. 2-tf

FAYETTEVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY

THIS Seminary will close its present Academic year on the 16th of July, and resume the exercises on the 15th of October next. It has been in operation on its present plan for three years, and the average number of Pupils has been about 70. As the state of a school is pretty fairly indicated by its numbers and studies, the classes for the present year are subjoined.

Whole number of Pupils,	80
English Grammar,	20
Rhetoric,	8
Arithmetic,	62
Geography,	66
Natural Philosophy,	8
Intellectual Philosophy,	5
Astronomy,	23
Chemistry,	6
Algebra,	8
Geometry,	4
Botany,	19
Latin,	21
French,	15
Instrumental Music,	40

June 15, 1840. 2-tf

HICKORY SPRING,

SITUATED in the county of Chatham, North Carolina, 18 miles South West of Pittsborough, so well known for its medical virtues, is now in good repair, and the Subscriber is ready for the reception of visitors. The Proprietor thinks it entirely unnecessary to add words or certificates to recommend the water, as the many cures which it has performed will sufficiently recommend to invalids the virtue of the water in many diseases, particularly in cases of dyspepsia.

TERMS OF BOARD.

One dollar per day, six dollars per week, twenty dollars per month. Children and servants half price. Horses will be kept for fifty cents per day.
WM. BOWEN.
June 10, 1840. 2-3w

Pocket Book Lost.

ON the 4th inst. the Subscriber's Pocket Book was stolen from his coat pocket in his room at the Jackson Hotel, in this town. It contained one $20 bill, one $10, and two $5 bills, all N. C. Bank notes. Also, a note given by Thomas J. Maxwell, in favor of Lewis Jones, Sen., for 27 50, dated on or about the 31st Jan. last. All persons are forewarned from trading for the note, as its payment to any one but myself has been stopped. A reasonable reward will be paid for the recovery of the contents of the pocket book.
D. B. MURPHY.
Cumberland county, June 13, 1840. 2-3w

Received per Cotton Plant and for sale,

59 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
75 bales Northern HAY.
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
June 6, 1840. 1tf

Bain's Letters.

LETTERS and Meditations on Religious and other subjects; by Wm. T. Bain; for sale by
E. J. HALE.
June 5. 1-4w.

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1840.

Mary McLean, *vs.* Margaret McLauchlin and others, heirs and heiresses of John McLean, dec'd.

[PETITION FOR DOWER.]

THE Petitioner states, that her husband, John McLean, died intestate, seized and possessed of two hundred and fifty-four acres of Land, contiguous to Duncan Smith and others: That six of the heirs, viz: Neill McLean and wife Catharine, Charles McLean, Daniel McLean, James McLean, William P. McLean and John H. McLean: (The last two children of Allen, who was a son of Intestate's,) live beyond the limits of the State:

Ordered, That publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for five weeks successively, directing the said Defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held in Lumberton, on the 4th Monday in August next, to make their defence or that the petition will be taken pro confesso and heard accordingly.

Witness, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Lumberton, the fourth Monday of May, A. D. 1840, and of American Independence the 64th year.
SHAD'H. HOWELL, *C. C. C.*
Issued June 13, 1840. 2-5w

Received per Henrietta,

100 BOXES KAISINS, in fine order,
50 half boxes do, do do,
For sale at low prices in lots.
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
Jan. 25, 1840. 82tf

University of Maryland.

THE LECTURES of the Faculty of Physic, of the University of Maryland, will commence the ensuing term on the FIRST DAY OF SEPTEMBER next, and will continue until the FIRST DAY OF MARCH following.

Professor N. Potter, Theory & Practice of Medicine.
" R. W. Hall, Obstetrics, Hygiene and Medical Jurisprudence.
" S. G. Baker, Materia Medica, Therapeutics.
" W. E. A. Aikin, Chemistry & Pharmacy.
" W. N. Baker, Anatomy and Physiology.
" N. R. Smith, Lecturer on Surgery.

By the arrangements for the next session, Dr. Smith will give a full and complete course on Surgery before the usual period for his departure for Lexington, and after his departure an additional course in Surgery will be given by the Professor of Anatomy. The Faculty are satisfied that Medical Students will fully appreciate the great advantages to be derived from a SIX MONTHS' Course of Lectures—while for the few who cannot conveniently spend six months in town an attendance during four months, as in other institutions, will meet the demands of the Charter.

WILLIAM E. A. AIKIN, *Dean.*
May 29 1840. 1-5w

State of North Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Sessions, 1840.

George C. Mendenhall *vs.* Horatio Sugg.

Original Attachment levied the 4th March, 1840 on the following Lands:

200 acres called the Home Tract, on Sugg's Creek, adjoining the lands of Elijah Spencer and Pleasant Simmons.

300 acres on said Creek, adjoining the above 200 acres, and pub'ic land.

400 acres on said Creek, adjoining the Home Tract and lands of Wm. Cagle.

50 acres on said Creek, adjoining the lands of Jno Burroughs and Wm. Cagle.

35 acres on said Creek, adjoining the Home Tract and lands of John Burroughs.

100 acres on the fork of Little River, adjoining the lands of Wm. McLeod and Dyson Deaton.

400 acres on Barnes' Creek, adjoining Luke Saunders and others.

400 acres whereon Hannah Spencer now lives adjoining the lands of Edm'd F. Lilly, that he bought as the property of H. Sugg, and adjoins the lands of Wm. Cagle.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Horatio Sugg is not an inhabitant of this State, it is Ordered by the Court, That publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for him to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Montgomery, at the Court House in Lawrenceville, on the first Monday in July next, then and there to replevy and plead, or judgment will be entered against him, and the lands as levied on above condemned to the satisfaction of Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Nath'l Knight, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday of April, 1840, and in the 64th year of our Independence.
[98] NATH'L KNIGHT, *Clerk.*

State of North Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Sessions, 1840.

Knight & Ledbetter *vs.* Horatio Sugg.

Original Attachment levied the 23d March, 1840, on the following Lands:

200 acres called the Home Tract, on Sugg's Creek, adjoining the lands of Elijah Spencer and Pleasant Simmons.

300 acres on said Creek, adjoining the above 200 acres, and public land.

400 acres on said Creek, adjoining the Home Tract and lands of Wm. Cagle.

50 acres on said Creek, adjoining the lands of Jno. Burroughs and Wm. Cagle.

35 acres on said Creek, adjoining the Home Tract and lands of Jno. Burroughs.

100 acres in the fork of Little River, adjoining the lands of Wm. McLeod and Dyson Deaton.

400 acres on Barnes' Creek, adjoining Luke Saunders and others.

400 acres whereon Hannah Spencer now lives, adjoining the lands of Edm'd F. Lilly, that he bought as the property of H. Sugg, and adjoins the lands of Wm. Cagle.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Horatio Sugg is not an inhabitant of this State, it is Ordered by the Court, That publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for him to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Montgomery, at the Court House in Lawrenceville, on the first Monday in July next, then and there to replevy and plead, or judgment will be entered against him, and the lands as levied on above condemned to the satisfaction of Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Nath'l Knight, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday of April, 1840, and in the 64th year of our Independence.
[98] NATH'L KNIGHT, *Clerk.*

State of North Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Sessions, 1840.

Lockey Simmons *vs.* Horatio Sugg.

Original Attachment levied the 6th April, 1840, on the following Lands:

200 acres called the Home Tract, on Sugg's Creek, adjoining the lands of Elijah Spencer and Pleasant Simmons.

300 acres on said Creek, adjoining the above 200 acres, and public land.

400 acres on said Creek, adjoining the Home Tract and lands of Wm. Cagle.

50 acres on said Creek, adjoining the lands of Jno. Burroughs and Wm. Cagle.

35 acres on said Creek, adjoining the Home Tract and lands of Jno. Burroughs.

100 acres in the fork of Little River, adjoining the lands of Wm. McLeod and Dyson Deaton.

400 acres on Barnes' Creek, adjoining Luke Saunders and others.

400 acres whereon Hannah Spencer now lives, adjoining the lands of Edm'd F. Lilly, that he bought as the property of H. Sugg, and adjoins the lands of Wm. Cagle.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Horatio Sugg is not an inhabitant of this State, it is Ordered by the Court, That publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for him to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Montgomery, at the Court House in Lawrenceville, on the first Monday in July next, then and there to replevy and plead, or judgment will be entered against him, and the lands as levied on above condemned to the satisfaction of Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Nath'l Knight, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday of April, 1840, and in the 64th year of our Independence.
[98] NATH'L KNIGHT, *Clerk.*

CHEAP PAPER,

FOR SALE AT THE BOOK STORE.

FEMALE SCHOOL,

FAYETTEVILLE.

MISS MALLETT, with the assistance of competent Teachers, will open a School on the 15th of October, at her residence on Gillespie street, in which, with the ordinary branches of English Education, will be taught the Latin and French Languages, Music, Drawing and Painting. No exertion shall be wanting for the improvement of Pupils in moral deportment as well as literary instruction.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE.

Elementary Department or 2d Class,	$8 per	Session.
First Class,	16 "	"
French Language,	10 "	"
Drawing and Painting,	10 "	"
Music on Piano Forte, accompanied by the voice,	25 "	"
Music on Guitar,	25 "	"

May 19. 1840. 98tf

The Exercises of the second Session of the Rockingham Female Institution will commence on the 13th of July, and end December 11th, 1840.
June 8, 1840. 1-4w

Notice.

THE Subscribers having qualified as Executors to the last Will and Testament of James Hart, at June Term of Cumberland County Court, 1840, hereby notify all persons indebted to the said Estate, to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said Estate, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of a recovery.
J. H. HOOFER,
ELIJAH FULLER.
Fayetteville, June 9, 1840. 1-tf

Notice is hereby given,

THAT I forewarn all persons from trading for a Note of Hand for forty five Dollars, made payable to John F. McLean, signed sometime in the Spring of 1839, and payable in the Fall following, signed by myself and Hugh C. McLaurin. I am determined not to pay said Note, as I have not received value for the same. J. P. SMITH.
June 8, 1840. 1-3w

Just received and for sale,

FRESH LIME JUICE. Ditto Lemon Sirup. Do. Tamarinds. Ditto Prunes, in plain and fancy boxes whole and half boxes Bunch Raisins, Butter and Water Crackers, Sugar and Coffee, Tea and Starch, Pepper and Spice, Mace and Cloves, Cassia and Nutmegs, fresh Seidlitz Powders, Epsom Salts, &c. &c. DAVID SHAW.
Fayetteville, June 10, 1840. 1-3w

N. B.—Constantly on hand a large and fresh supply of home manufactured CANDIES.

Notice.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of L. S. BELDEN & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will hereafter be conducted by R. C. Belden on his own account and benefit. All persons having claims against the firm will present them to him for settlement, and he is duly authorized to make all collections.
LOUIS S. BELDEN,
ROB'T C. BELDEN.
May 25, 1840. 99-1m

Important to Architects.

BUILDERS who are ready to enter on a Job of some magnitude, will find it their interest to attend at Centre Church, in Robeson county, on the second Saturday in July next.

The Trustees of a Female Academy about to be established at that place, will offer to the lowest bidder, on that day, the erection of several houses. The main edifice will be constructed of wood, two stories high, 50 feet by 35, having a passage on each floor from end to end. The building will be subdivided into eleven apartments, the largest of which will be thirty-five feet by twenty. A Kitchen, Dining Hall, &c., of one story, will also be put up to the lowest bidder. These houses will have five or six stack chimneys, and be supported on pillars. The masonry in all will constitute a contract separate from the other work.

JOHN GILCHRIST,
Secretary to the Board of Trustees.
June 5, 1840. 1-tm

Stop the Runaway.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, near Meltonsville, Anson County, N. C. on the 25th April last, my negro JACK. Said negro is about 28 years of age, stout built, five feet eight or nine inches high, very black, with a down look. I will give a Reward of Five Dollars for his delivery to me or to the Jailor at Wadesborough.
ROBERT S. HUNTLEY.
June 3, 1840. 1-3w.

Daily Mail to Warsaw.

On and after the 1st day of June, 1840, the Mail Stage to and from Warsaw, will run daily, connecting with the Rail Road Cars. The Subscribers hope that this additional accommodation will merit public approval and patronage.
BAKER & BLOCKER, *Proprietors.*
Fayetteville, May 25, 1840. 99tf

NEW BOOKS.

DE TOCQUEVILLE'S DEMOCRACY IN AMERICA, new Edition; Chevallier's United States; Combe's Lectures on Phrenology; Walks and Wanderings in the world of Literature, by the author of the Bench and the Bar; Glimpses of the Old World, by Rev. J. A. Clark, of Philadelphia; Halleck's Fanny; Locke's Essays on the Human Understanding; Burr's Private Journal; Truth made simple, by Rev. John Todd; Tea and Coffee, by Dr. Alcott; Young Woman's Guide, by ditto; Masonic Monitor and Chart; Southern Harmony, &c. &c.
Received by E. J. HALE.

HARRISON'S SPECIFIC OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofulous and other Tumours, Ulcers, Sore Legs, old and fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammation, Scald Head, Women's sore Breasts, Rheumatic Pains, Piles, Tetters, Eruptions, Chilblains, Whitlows, Biles, Corns, and External Diseases generally. It is likewise greatly superior to any medicine heretofore discovered for the chafed backs and limbs of Horses; for ring worms, chapped lips, and in short for every external bodily evil that may fall to the lot of man and beast. Altogether the proprietor feels no hesitation in stating, or in putting it to the proof against all competition, that

Harrison's Specific Ointment

Is vastly superior to every thing of the kind which has heretofore been offered to the public; and the proprietor not only vouches for its *general* good qualities but is willing to risk his reputation on a *single trial*, for he knows, from the most ample experience, that it cannot be used without immediate and palpable benefit in any one of the complaints for which it is so highly recommended.

Price, 50 cents per box.

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.
May 1, 1840. 96-1Y

EXTRACTS FROM MR. PROFFIT'S SPEECH,

On the General Appropriation Bill, April 27, 1840.

Mr. PROFFIT commenced by showing, that the Administration members had commenced the course of irrelevant debate, by lugging in Gen. Harrison and party politics. That Mr. Duncan of Ohio set the example. He charged it to Duncan's face, and dared him to deny it. That he was followed in the same course by Weller, Atherton, Clifford, Parmenter, and Jameson, who read the whole of one newspaper, (the Nashville Union,) and parts of others, as a part of his speech. He goes on to say,—

I perceive, Mr. Chairman, that the last Globe contains the speech of the gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. Duncan,) and that, in recommending the speech to the Public, its editor says, "it has a spice of coarseness suited to the Western People." I presume, sir, that our People of the West will fully appreciate the *compliment* paid to their taste. I sir, have yet to learn that our People are less intelligent or less observant of the decencies and proprieties of life than the People of other portions of the Union; and I have greatly mistaken their character if any respectable man of any party will countenance and approve any such vile garbage as is contained in this specimen of *coarseness* issued to suit the taste of the West.—Could I overcome my repugnance to read such ribaldry, I would give the committee some "beautiful extracts" from this speech; but I should then be compelled to pollute my printed remarks with their insertion, and, therefore, I forbear. At the suggestion of a gentleman immediately before me, I will, however, read one extract, assuring the committee that I mean no contempt by its introduction:

"Mary Rogers are a case,
And so are Sally Thompson,
General Jackson are a horse,
And so are Col. Johnson."

This, sir, is a specimen of Congressional speech-making, and if it is not *coarse* enough to suit the taste of the most vulgar, the gentleman will, doubtless, upon another trial, improve both his style and his rhymes. With the aid of other kindred spirits, he will, doubtless, in his next effort, favor us with something still more disgusting and foolish.

I, Mr. Chairman, as a Western man, have watched, with something both of sorrow and anger, the continued insults which have been offered to the West, since General Harrison became a candidate. No sooner was his name announced, than we were sneeringly told that he was but a "*paltry Log Cabin Candidate;*" as though a residence in an humble dwelling constituted a crime, or at least a disqualification for office. Another writer of the Administration, defending this scornful allusion to the people of the West, speaks of the tenants of the log cabins as "*having souls suited to the dirt hovels in which they live.*" And now, sir, the most loathsome trash is published under the name of a speech, and it is said by the official organ that its *coarseness* will suit the Western people.

* * * * *

Amongst other things, the gentleman from Viginia quotes the Florida war as an item of "extraordinary expenses," and says that many of the Opposition voted supplies. I have not examined the journal, neither shall I; for I consider it as quite immaterial who or what party voted for or against the appropriations. It is enough for me to know that a war with the Indians existed in Florida, and that the Government made estimates and demanded supplies. They were granted; and the Administration is responsible for the manner of the expenditure. But, sir, this is another instance of the *fairness* with which the Opposition are treated. If they vote supplies, they are accused of extravagance, and the President protests that *he* is not responsible. Had they refused to vote the money demanded by the Government, a want of patriotism would have been ascribed to them, and they would have been branded as enemies of the country. But, Mr. Chairman, I will proceed to prove that the money appropriated by Congress for the prosecution of this war has been most shamefully wasted; and I will cite a few instances of the lavish extravagance which I charge upon the Administration. In Senate document, 2d session 25th Congress, vol. 3, I find "a statement of contracts for fuel, transportation, &c. for the Quartermaster's department for 1837," and signed "T. Cross, Acting Quartermaster General."—Here, sir, I find, in part, how the *thirty millions* have been expended in Florida. I will give the committee a few items of *steamboat* contracts for 1837:

For Charter of Steamboats.

Watchman,	$450 pr. day, or	$164,250	per ann.
Mobile,	465 do.	169,725	do.
Anna Calhoun & 2 barges,	400 do.	146 000	do.
Henry Cromwell,	300 do.	109 500	do.
Hyperion,	300 do.	109,500	do.
Leflore,	200 do.	73 000	do.
Charleston,	3,750 pr. mo., or	45 000	do.
Florida,	3 000 do.	36,000	do.
John McLean,	4,000 do.	48 000	do.
Camden,	4.000 do.	48 000	do.
James Adams,	4,000 do.	48.000	do.
Altamaha,	5 000 do.	60 000	do.
	3,500 do.	42,000	do.

In short, sir, by this document it appears that there were CHARTERED, during the year 1837, thirty-five steamboats, forty-three schooners, two sloops, twenty-five brigs, six ships, making in all *one hundred and eleven vessels* chartered, during the year 1837, for the prosecution of this Florida war—this war, sir, which we, a nation of millions, have waged for years with some 500 naked warriors. And, besides the one hundred and eleven vessels chartered, I find upwards of one hundred contracts, some of them of a very large amount, for *transportation* of troops, forage, arms, horses, &c. during that year, for this war. Sir, the party in power is justly chargeable with having involved the country in this war unnecessarily, and then of having wasted the money appropriated for its prosecution.

I will give also another charge from the same document: "For *transporting* 100 cords of fire-wood from New Orleans to Fort Brooke, East Florida, and one assistant surgeon, $2,000." Here, sir, is charged *twenty dollars* per cord for *carrying* fire-wood from New Orleans, besides the original cost and other expenses; and that, too, to a country where, as I am assured by gentlemen well acquainted with the country, thousands of cords of wood could be cut in sight of the fort to which this wood was sent. I am also informed that wood has often been taken from Florida to New Orleans for sale; and I should not be surprised if this wood was originally from Florida, and, after being shipped to New Orleans and properly seasoned, was shipped back again to afford a little patronage. These, sir, are a few specimens of expenditure in the Florida war for 1837. I could for hours read charges equally obnoxious to censure; and, sir, I have had a resolution on your table ever since the first resolution day of this session, asking the Secretary of War for a detailed account of the expenditures of the war, and the friends of the Administration, by some miserable subterfuge or quibbling point of order, refused to call for the statement. And yet, sir, this is called a representative Government, and we assume to be the Grand Inquest of the Nation, and the People are told that all officers, from the President down, are strictly accountable.—Yet we cannot ask how $30,000,000 of their money has been spent without being told by gentlemen that the Opposition voted supplies for the war, and that these expenditures are "extraordinary." Truly, sir, they are "*extraordinary;*" and therefore it is that I demand a full and explicit statement as to their nature.

I am told, sir, that a steamboat was offered to the Government for about $14,000, and, refusing to purchase, they chartered her until they paid some $72,000. I am told, sir, that plank in several instances has cost $1 25 per foot, or $125 per hundred feet. Also, that fire-wood has cost $50 per cord. Sir, it is the duty of the Administration party to give the People light on this subject, and to relieve themselves, if they can, from the charges of waste and peculation.

I believe the charges to be true, from what I have seen of the documents now before me, and this is but the account for one year. I should, amongst other things, like to see what amount has been expended for the "bloodhounds," which, as every person now acknowledges, have turned out to be common curs, and not worth a shilling a head. I presume that this *experiment*, with the *contingencies*, cost some thousands. I perceive, also, that one man has been paid $7 50 per day, and subsistence, for transporting *forty* bushels of corn, in sacks, from one post to another in Wiskonsin. Flour has been transported from one place to another until it cost $50 per barrel, and then sold at one-fourth of the cost of transportation. In short, sir, did I not see these things stated in official documents, I could not have believed it possible that such gross mismanagement existed. But I must leave this branch of expenditure, thus hastily glanced at, and pass to another.

The gentleman from Virginia, in his anxiety to defend his new allies, quotes the expenses "of Indian emigration and subsistence for Indians" as an item of expenditure for which many of the Opposition voted, and the gentleman classes it under the head of "extraordinary expenses." I shall not deny that many Opposition members did vote for the estimates demanded by the Administration for this branch of the public service. I think they were quite justifiable in so doing. But, sir, could any one of the Opposition have ever supposed that the money voted would have been so shamefully squandered, absolutely wasted, as the reports of the officers in that department PROVE it to have been? I will cite one or two instances, out of the many I could enumerate, to prove the unjustifiable and criminal abuses which have been practised on this subject.

Document No. 127, of 3d session of 25th Congress, is a letter of Mr. Poinsett, Secretary of War. In that document I find a communication from the Commissary General of Subsistence, addressed to Mr. Poinsett, and I there perceive that the Government, after purchasing unnecessarily a vast amount of provisions, &c., "for the army, sent it the Cherokee country," and, having no use for it, ordered it to be sold, and I will quote an extract from that communication:

"The supplies sold consisted of 50 barrels pork, 2,645 barrels flour, 821 barrels hard bread, 272½ bushels beans, 16½ bushels cornmeal, 169 bushels corn, 506 bushels salt, 75 027 pounds sugar, 41,297 pounds coffee, 5,438 pounds rice, 531,020 pounds bacon, 28,181 pounds soap, 14,110 pounds candles, 371 gallons whiskey, 5,145 gallons vinegar, and all the issuing apparatus, such as scales, weights, and measures, used while the volunteer troops were in service. These articles produced the nett sum of $52,117 90."

This, sir, is the "*official account.*" Does any gentleman here deny it? Is there any one of the Administration party who wishes to give an explanation? If so, I will give way. Not one, sir. Then, let none of the Administration papers throughout the Union dare to deny this statement. And what do I prove by this, Mr. Chairman? That this vast amount of supplies, "*collected unnecessarily,*" cost, as will appear by the accounts of the Department, upwards of *two hundred and sixty thousand dollars*, including transportation, commissions, buildings erected for their preservation, &c. and were sold by this all-wise and *competent* Administration for less than *one-fifth* of cost. This, sir, is the manner in which the money of the People is wasted. I will ask the gentleman from Virginia if it was possible for any honest man to anticipate such unjustifiable squanderings of the public money? It seems, sir, that the 28,181 pounds of soap were not needed by the army. It ought never to have been sold, sir. It should have been shipped to Washington, and would have served as a fraction of the quantity requisite to cleanse this foul Administration. But, sir, I will give you another item of sales of stores, &c. purchased unnecessarily, and sold at auction in the Cherokee country, in 1838, and embraced in this same communication. I find, sir, that corn, which cost the Government at least *one dollar and a half*, and in many instances two dollars, *per bushel*, and accumulated unnecessarily in vast quantities, was sold by this *economical* Administration as follows:

8,381 bushels corn, at		17½	cents per bushel.
5,275	do	11½	do.
4 990½	do	10½	do.
400	do	4½	do.
4 239½	do	13½	do.

This, sir, is a specimen of the prices at which this article was sold, and thousands of dollars thrown away in this one article of corn alone. And this, sir, is only a fraction of the quantity sold. I find, further, sir, that oats purchased at double the usual cost were sold at 3½ cents per bushel. This corn and oats were not damaged; for the report states them to have been sound, and the damaged corn sold separately. I could proceed, sir, to enumerate hundreds of cases of the same nature, but time will not permit. I will close by giving an extract from a letter of the Creek agent at Fort Gibson, addressed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, complaining of the action of the Administration in forwarding such immense quantities of supplies unnecessarily to that post, and which also had to be sold at an immense sacrifice:

"But, whatever be the apology of the measure in question, whether it be ignorance of the resources of the country, distrust of the capability of the officers charged with the subsistence of the Indians, or a dread of a failure of their efforts in that respect, one thing is demonstrably true, *that the great loss which is now inevitably consequent upon the measure might have been avoided had timely directions been given to dispose of this extraordinary supply of provision as soon as it was ascertained not to be needed.*"

He again says:

"Instead of this, *cargo after cargo* continued to arrive as *the necessity decreased.*"

Again, sir, the same agent says:

"I repeat, sir, fearless of contradiction, had the agents here been instructed, in the first instance, as agents of the Government ought to have been, where its interest was concerned, the public would not have sustained the loss of a single dollar; the provision purchased in New Orleans would have been sold, and not transported here, as has been the case at an *enormous* expense, *where it was not needed*, and an additional expense of several thousands to erect suitable buildings to cover it from the weather."

This gentleman, sir, for his plain speaking to the Government officers, was treated with official insolence, and immediately resigned his station. A mean, obsequious, fawning sycophant would have been cherished and patronized by them. Here, sir, is another instance of hundreds of thousands of dollars squandered. Who could have dreamed of such "blundering policy?" And yet the gentleman from Virginia says the Opposition *voted* for "Indian subsistence," &c.; and he is loud in praise of an Administration which is thus, by its own official documents, convicted of incompetency, waste, and extravagance, and it may be something worse. I believe, sir, that all these unnecessary purchases were made to give profitable contracts to favorites.

We have been told, sir, that the public buildings are another source of "extraordinary" expense. I will, sir for a moment refer to this matter, and in that moment convince the committee that another high-handed and unjustifiable act of this Administration has cost the People, unnecessarily, *three hundred thousand dollars.* I refer to the Post Office building The Committee on Public Buildings of the House of Representatives, in order to ascertain the actual cost of the building proposed to be erected, made a demand for a detailed estimate of the cost of a *split granite* building. It was furnished, and amounted to two hundred and eighty thousand dollars. But, sir, no sooner had Congress adjourned, than the President ordered the erection of a *marble* building—a perfect palace, which is now estimated, even by Administration gentlemen, to cost *six hundred thousand dollars.* This, sir, will explain to gentlemen why this branch of expenditure is termed "extraordinary." But, sir, there is another matter connected with this subject, and which is admitted even here by the friends of this Administration. After the money appropriated by Congress had been expended, fearing that at its next meeting it might arrest the work, or demand an explanation of this enormously increased expenditure, the Executive actually allowed the work to progress *on credit* to the amount of $65,000, and the laborers on the building, instead of receiving their pay regularly, were given checks or memoranda of the amount due them; and now, sir, we are called upon to vote money; and our *sympathies* are appealed to to pay the *laborers.* They shall be paid, sir: but I would demand to know by what authority of law this work was persevered in after the appropriation was expended? How dare the President and his coadjutors anticipate the action of Congress! How dare they usurp the power which legitimately belongs to the Representatives of the People! But, sir, my questions are answered by every-day experience. They dare do any thing. They dare violate all law; scoff at all precedent; commit any and every act, however unjustifiable and unlawful, and a drilled party majority will support and countenance their iniquities.

I could refer, also, to the Treasury building as another instance of the wasteful expenditure of public money. I could give repeated instances in which money appropriated by Congress for one object has been transferred to another without any authority of law; and, when these exposures are made, the party acknowledge that investigation ought to be had, but that it is not convenient to make it at this particular time.

I will mention, Mr. Chairman, one other item of expenditure. Congress ordered a survey of the mouth of the Mississippi, and made an appropriation for improving the channel at the Balize. And how do you suppose, sir, the money has been expended? One steamboat, one dredgeboat, and four schooners have been built or purchased, and fitted up in the most tasteful style. I find, sir, that there is charged for furniture in one of them, a mahogany sideboard, two *splendid card tables*, merino curtains, fine cane-seated settees, and other furniture to suit, *eight patent lever watches, one chronometer*, costing $280, silver ware, and numerous other articles of the same description. All this, sir, is for common *mud-boats.* And after expending two hundred and ninety one thousand dollars, the work is abandoned, and the mouth of the river is now in a worse condition than before the work was commenced. This, sir, is the expenditure at the *mouth* of the river. I know not how many snag-boats and mud-boats have been employed on Red river or other rivers, or whether they are fitted out in the same style. But I do know that, when we ask a small appropriation on the Cumberland road, we are told by the Administration that there is no money in the Treasury, and that they are disposed to think that work *unconstitutional.*

There is another title, Mr. Chairman, under which the money of the People is squandered, if not actually purloined. It is under the head of "contingencies," and the bill now before us is a small specimen of the amount thus charged. In it alone, there is appropriated, under the title of contingencies, one hundred and twenty-seven thousand two hundred and thirty-five dollars, besides sixty-seven thousand dollars for miscellaneous, making, together, one hundred and ninety-four thousand two hundred and thir-

ty-five dollars. And when, sir, we ask how this large sum is expended, we are told that it is quite impossible *now* to give a detailed statement; but that, no doubt, it will be honestly accounted for. And if any of us insist on receiving the information, we are accused of wasting the time of the House, and of being altogether too inquisitive. Next year, sir, we shall have these sums accounted for in a bill for washing towels, horse hire, &c. * * *

Sir, (said Mr. P.) I have touched these different branches of expenditure but slightly; and I leave it with gentlemen better qualified to particularize abuses and unjustifiable expenditures. I will leave the subject by saying that, although the expenditures have increased nearly three-fold, I should not so loudly complain had the money been properly expended. But, sir, it has been wasted. Our fortifications were never in a worse condition. We have scarcely a ship of war fit for sea. When the frigate United States received some damage entering the port of New York, and was condemned as unseaworthy after an expenditure of some seventy thousand dollars, there was not a ship ready to receive her crew; and months passed before one could be fitted out to take the place of the condemned frigate. We have not a single *steamship* of war which deserves the name; I beg pardon, sir, I believe there is one—the "Poinsett"—they call her a steam-frigate; she is nothing but a miserable old scow. If I am rightly informed, she used to be employed somewhere about New York as *a ferry boat;* was purchased at an enormous price by the Administration; fitted up, and has cost near one hundred thousand dollars. I am told that it took all hands (when cruising in the Florida waters) two weeks to cut wood enough to run her three days. She is now lying at Norfolk, the perfect laughing-stock of every sailor, but she is reported to Congress as a *steam-frigate*. Really, sir, it is a libel upon the name. In short, sir, the money voted by Congress within a few years past for harbors, for light houses, for breakwaters, for improving our rivers, has nearly all been wasted, squandered away, by the mismanagement and extravagance of the Administration. The appalling question of the People is, "Where is our money?" The laconic answer is, Millions have been stolen, millions squandered; millions unaccounted for.

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG.

IMPORTANT LETTER FROM GEN. HARRISON.

THE FEDS UPON THE HIP.

The old General putting all his enemies to shame.

The subjoined interesting correspondence will arrest the attention of the public. It is highly important in many points of view. It annihilates the last prop of the Feds. It flinders the main falsehood upon which they have relied against old Tippecanoe. Beaten at all points, upon all subjects of national concern—unable to defend the abuses and usurpations, to justify or excuse the prodigality or misrule of the Administration, they sought to merge the great contest for principle and Republicanism in an atrocious warfare against the personal character of Gen. Harrison. Calumny after calumny, in rapid succession, was put forth, and each, all, as soon as the rays of truth could be brought to bear upon them, were dissipated like the morning mist before the rising sun. Only one was left of the long catalogue to cheer the drooping spirits of the desperate faction. "Gen. Harrison was in the hands of a committee"—"gagged and guarded"—"under the control of conscience keepers"—"in an iron cage, denied the privilege of writing or speaking"—"an Abolitionist in disguise, afraid to avow his sentiments," &c.

Well, this GREAT LIE, as we knew it would, has shared the fate of all its predecessors. *The Feds staked their all upon it,* and the die is cast against them.

RICHMOND, April 11th, 1840.

Dear Sir—The circumstances which this letter will explain, will excuse me, I hope, for intruding myself upon your attention.

Among the numerous charges which have been put into circulation against you by the presses and partizans of Mr. Van Buren, the two most relied upon and deemed most potent in the South, are—that you are a Federalist and an Abolitionist. Satisfied, from the evidence before them and the whole country, that these charges are equally unsustained by truth, your friends have met, denied, and as they believe, refuted them. As the prospect of your election increases, however, and the heart of the patriot revives with the hope of the success of one, from whom he expects a wise, economical, and Republican Administration, the malignity of your enemies seems to increase, and the spoilsmen become more reckless and desperate in their efforts to retain the power by which they make their spoil—Of this, the conclusive evidence will be found in the Richmond Enquirer of the 10th instant, in a production purporting to be an address from the Van Buren Central Committee here. In that address, it is roundly asserted that you are a Federalist and an Abolitionist, and that your friends in the South support you, knowing that you are so. This statement is made here with a knowledge of the views entertained by the Whigs of Virginia, as expressed in the address to the People of the State, published by their Convention, which was held in this city in the month of February last, of which I send you a copy by the mail of this day. I regard the charge, therefore, as an impudent falsehood against you, as it certainly is against the Whigs of Virginia, at whom it is especially levelled; and if made by anonymous scribbler in a newspaper, might be passed by with contempt. But as the charge is now put forth in an imposing form, and the subject of Abolition is one of absorbing interest and paramount importance—and as I could not, and I am sure the Whigs of Virginia, and the South generally, would not vote for any Abolitionist living to be President of the United States; (scarcely sooner than they would for a Florida Indian,) and as I have been placed before the People of this State for the office of Vice, or upon the Whig Ticket, I have thought it due to you, to the Whig cause, and to myself, to ask you to furnish, under your own hand, your denial of the charge, in a letter to me, which I may publish.

I beg leave to say, that the denial which I expect will, in my opinion, advance your cause with all good and reflecting men through the land; but whether it will advance or injure it, it is equally due to yourself and to us, that you should furnish it, as I am satisfied that you would be as unwilling to advance that cause by any fraud, as we should be to be made the instruments, apparently, or dupes of it. Be pleased, therefore, to say to me, whether you still entertain the sentiments upon the subject of Abolition expressed in your speech at Vincennes, in 1835; whether you ever were a member of an Abolition Society in Virginia, and whether you have designated the Richmond Society as an Abolition Society; and what was your political connection, if any, with the old Federal party.

With great respect,
I am, sir, your friend, &c.
JAMES LYONS.

To Gen. W. H. HARRISON, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Gen. Harrison's Reply.

NORTH BEND, June 1, 1840.

My Dear Sir: When I received your letter of the 14th April, I was very unwell with a violent cold in the head, which terminated in intermittent neuralgia, or sun pain, as it is commonly called, which was so much increased by writing, that I was obliged for some time to do very little in that way. When I recovered, my unanswered letters had increased to so fearful a mass that I have not yet been able to get through it, even with the assistance of *my conscience keeping committee.* And although I have adopted the method of getting rid of a large portion of them by committing them to the flames instead of the committee, such are the constant interruptions to which I am subjected by a constant stream of visitors, that I am able to make very little progress in lessening my file. You have in the above my apology for treating you with apparent neglect which it was impossible that I should do, as well from your high standing in society, as from the regard I feel for you in consequence of the long and intimate friendship and connexion between our families. But for these reasons, candor induces me to say, that I could never have brought myself to answer the political part of your letter at all. I am convinced that upon reflection you will yourself think that it was totally unnecessary, for I cannot suppose that my personal friends and connexions in my native State could think that I was less of a gentleman or an honest man than those ardent politicians farther South, Stanly, Alford, Legare, Dawson, King, &c. &c. They take it for granted that I could not suffer my Vincennes speech and others to be quoted by my friends to show my opinions on the subject of abolitionism, if I did not hold those opinions at this time—they have therefore treated with scorn and contempt, the charge of my being an Abolitionist, and truly assert that I have done and suffered more to support Southern Rights than any other person north of Mason's and Dickson's line. I have had indeed, a great number of applications from individuals, (nine-tenths, at least, my opponents) requiring me to reiterate what I have said or written upon the subject of the U. S. Bank, Abolitionism, &c. I have declined to answer them of late at all; amongst other reasons, because it was physically impossible that I should do it, and as they all require my opinions in manuscript, particularly addressed to the writers, they would not be satisfied with my writing one letter and sending a printed copy to each. I was determined, however, to avail myself of the first favorable opportunity, and referring to the letters and speeches I have made on the subjects I have mentioned, to endorse them all. This I have recently done in a letter to a committee appointed by the Whig members of the Legislature of New York. You will probably see it published by the time this reaches you. In relation to the discussion between Mr. Randolph and myself in the Senate, of which a statement is annexed to the address, what better evidence could be given, that there is no possibility of satisfying my political enemies by any thing that I could write than the garbled account which they have given of that discussion? If the charge made upon me by Mr. Randolph is authentic, taken from a newspaper report, surely, my answer to him should be considered so also. It is worthy of remark too, that Mr. Randolph made no reply to my answer to his attack, and that he was not a man to leave a matter in that situation if he could avoid it—The truth is, that I believe he really regretted his attack upon me. He repeatedly told me so, and frequently solicited me to bury the hatchet at a friendly dinner with him, which I agreed to do. At the dinner were Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Hayne and Gen. Hamilton, and many others, all but myself of the then Jackson party. Our friendly intercourse was never afterwards interrupted. In reply to your inquiry, as to my connection with the old Federal party, I will state to you the circumstances under which I received two appointments from Mr. John Adams. In the year 1796, Gen. Wayne left the Army on a visit to Philadelphia. I had been recently married and tendered to him my resignation as his aid de camp, but he declined receiving it; saying he could very well dispense with my services in his journey. It was during this trip that he obtained the promise of Gen. Washington to give me a civil appointment, as I had expressed my determination to leave the Army. This promise, the President repeated to my brother, Carter B. Harrison, then in Congress, with some very kind remarks upon my conduct in the Army. When Gen. Washington left the Presidency, I have reason to believe, that he obtained a promise from Mr. Adams to fulfil his intentions. When the office of the Secretary of the North Western Territory became vacant, Mr. Adams appointed me, although I was opposed by Col. Pickering, the Secretary of State. In 1799, I was selected by the *Republican party* of the Territorial Legislature to be their candidate for the appointment of delegate to Congress. Between Mr. Arthur St. Clair, Jr., (the son of Gov. St. Clair, the Federal candidate, and myself, the votes were divided precisely as the two parties stood in the Legislature, with the exception of one Republican who was induced by his regard for the Governor to vote for his son. The vote was 11 to 10, not one of the nine Federalists voting for me. Before I left Cincinnati, the Republican members made me promise not to suffer my known opposition to the measures of the Administration to interfere with the attainment of the great object for which I was sent. Upon my arrival in Philadelphia, I was received by Mr. Adams in the most flattering manner. At his dinner parties, where I was often a guest, he seemed to take great pleasure in speaking of my father's services in the Revolutionary Congress, relating many anecdotes to shew his devotion to the cause, and the effect which his pleasantries produced in cheering them in the gloom, which the occasionally unpromising state of their affairs often produced. I had no conversation with Mr. Adams on politics, farther than to explain to him my views in relation to the change in the system of selling the Public Lands, which I was glad to find he approved. As soon as the law was passed for the division of the North Western Territory, I was informed that it was the intention of Mr. Adams to nominate me to the Government of Indiana. I hesitated not a moment to declare that I would not accept it, although very much pressed to do so by several leading Federal members of Congress. I was not long in discovering the motives of those gentlemen. There had been some meetings of the people of the Territory, in which resolutions had been adopted recommending me to the President for the Government of the Territory, (North Western) instead of Gov. St. Clair.

Those resolutions, with correspondent addresses, had been forwarded to the President and Senate. Now it so happened that two distinguished Senators had fixed their eyes upon the same office. One of them, who had been most urgent for me to go to Indiana, had large possessions in the North Western Territory, which was probably one reason for his wishing to go there. But the main object was to secure the Territory to the Federal party, when it should become a State, which it was known would soon be the case. To carry out this plan, it was necessary to get me out of the way. The appointment was pressed upon me, notwithstanding my refusal to take it. At length, my relations and friends, the Messrs. Nicholas, Wilson Cary of the Senate, and John of the House, prevailed on me to accept it. They pointed out the advantages to myself, and assured me that there was no doubt of Mr. Jefferson's election in the ensuing November, and that I would be continued Governor of Indiana, and some Republican succeed Governor St. Clair in the North Western Territory.

I therefore accepted the appointment, with a determination, as Indiana had no voice in the choice of the President, that I would take no part in the contest.

I have thus given you a full account of my connexion with the Presidency of Mr. Adams. I will conclude by saying, that Mr. Jefferson lost no time, after his inauguration, to assure me of his favor and his confidence, and I think there is sufficient evidence that I retained both to the end of his administration.

In answer to the enquiry why I used the word "Abolition" in designating a society of which I was a member in Richmond, in the year 1791, instead of the word "Humane," which is known to be the one by which the society was really distinguished? —All that I can say upon the subject, is, that if I did really term it an Abolition Society, a fact which I can still hardly believe, [for I have not been able to see the paper containing my address to the people of the District in 1822,] it must have been from forgetfulness, which might easily happen after a lapse of 31 years. At any rate, the word Abolition was not understood to mean in 1822, what it now means. There can be no doubt that the society of which Mr. Tarlton Pleasants was a member, and which in his publication in the Richmond Whig, he calls the "Humane Society of Richmond," [and by this title Judge Cateh, who gave me the certificate in 1822, also designated it,] was the same of which I was a member. Mr. Pleasants was a member in 1797. I in 1791—Mr. Robert Pleasants was the President at the former period, as he was when I was admitted.

I do not wish what I have said above, to be published, but I have no objection that the facts should be stated, and reference made to me as having furnished them.

I have written to a friend in Congress, Mr. Jos. Williams of Tennessee, showing the connection which existed between the Hamilton county Corresponding Committee and myself, and authorised him to make it public.

I was about to make some further observations, when I was interrupted by a party of gentlemen from Louisville, and must conclude by assuring you that I am,

Very truly, yours,
W. H. HARRISON.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

FROM THE BUFFALO COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

THE GRAND COUNCIL OF TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND SOVEREIGNS.

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND Sovereign People of half a dozen States met in Council on Thursday last, on the ground where stood Fort Meigs. They had the pleasure of hearing an avowal of the "principles" of Gen. Harrison from his own lips, as far as they could be expressed in a speech which occupied an hour in the delivery. Every thing in connexion with this vast assemblage passed off without accident, and to the entire satisfaction of all present. Gen. Harrison disappointed both friends and Locofocos by his manly vigor, persuasive eloquence, and by his sound statesmanlike views.

The Hon. Thomas Ewing was chosen President, and made a powerful speech. Mr. Corwin was taken sick at Sandusky, and did not attend the Convention.

From the North American.

Fort Meigs Celebration.—The celebration of Fort Meigs took place on the site of the Old Fort, on the 11th instant, and was attended by a crowd of citizens from Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, New York and Pennsylvania, variously estimated at from 25 to 30,000 by the Cleveland Herald, and an informant of the New York Courier, who was present. Several military companies occupied the immediate site of the Old Fort, and the assembled thousands were "camped" about in delegations. Several of the most distinguished sons of the West were present and addressed the assemblage, but the chief centre of attraction was the Hero of the day. The Courier gives the following animated account of this part of the proceedings.

But among all the speakers none shone so conspicuously as an orator, as the hero of the day, General Harrison himself. The old soldier was in fine health and spirits. His clear and sonorous voice rang through the ranks of the assembled multitude like the notes of a trumpet. Not a word was lost. Collected, dignified, fluent, he poured forth a torrent of eloquence that captivated and thrilled the audience. In this style of harangue the General has always been celebrated, but on this occasion, warmed by the sympathetic enthusiasm of numbers, carried away by the thronging recollections of all that he had seen, suffered and enjoyed during so many years of vicissitude and peril, he was animated to a high and commanding eloquence. With no parade, with no egotism, he rapidly reviewed the chequered incidents of our frontier history—carried his audience back to the earlier days of the Western settlements, followed them down through the dangers and extremities of Indian warfare, recapitulated the striking scenes of British hostility, and contrasted the magnificent exhibitions of their present civilization with the privations, the perils and the calamities of other days.

All this the hero had seen, with much of it he was peculiarly identified, and the audience before him knew, felt and appreciated the reality of all that he depicted. He was listened to with the most profound attention, interrupted only by the ardent bursts of grateful acknowledgment that broke at intervals from the excited and enthusiastic multitude, among whom were many of the old soldiers who had shared with him the dangers and honors of all his battles, and who remain the living witnesses of his gallant achievements. Though General Harrison could not omit to allude to the present affairs of the republic, in connection with his own position, he sedulously avoided every thing of a partisan character.

He expressed his views with statesmanlike clearness and decision on various public topics, but never condescended to any thing like crimination or invective. In all respects his address was what his best friends could have wished. He touched no subject which he did not felicitously illustrate, and said nothing which could have better remained unsaid. But one sentiment prevailed in the audience, among both his friends and his enemies—and this that the old General had as far eclipsed all the other speakers of the day, in his graceful and eloquent harangue, as in the interest that attached to him no less from the associations of the day and the scene, than from his present commanding position as a favored candidate for the highest civil honors in the gift of a free and enlightened People.

On his way home, Gen. Harrison passed through Cleaveland, Ohio, where from 4 to 5,000 persons had assembled to greet him. He addressed the people "in a distinct and very happy manner for a full hour, frequently interrupted by earnest shouts of approval."

A great Whig meeting was held at Philadelphia on the 15th. From 10 to 15,000 persons present. Another at Sharpsburg, Md., of 7,000.

EDGECOMBE COUNTY.—The conduct of the Whigs of Edgecombe is worthy of all praise,—and more, it is worthy of imitation. For several years, they polled only 76 out of about 1500 votes. Still they stood their ground. Last year they had increased to 112. This year they have actually brought out a full ticket for the Legislature, and promise to give Morehead and Harrison 300 votes.—They are noble fellows.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Observer, dated MISSISSIPPI, May 29.

"In making calculations as to the result of the important contest now waging, do not by any means give this suffering member of the confederacy to the party that has ruined it. I observe that they calculate as strongly on Mississippi as if they already had a bill of sale of her from Mr. Walker. But, sir, the people,—the Log Cabin men,—(and they form a vast majority,) after watching anxiously through a long night of Loco Foco darkness, for the favors promised by their party, are about to join us as the morning dawns, tired, wornout, disgusted with perfidiousness, hypocrisy, and broken promises. Never were a people so ripe for a reform; never did a people so much need it; nor could they centre on a more worthy agent for effecting it, than Gen. Harrison. *He will go in on as full a tide of popularity as General Jackson did in* 1828, *and infinitely more deserving of it.*"

TAKE OFF MY NAME!—In one paper, dated last week, we found the names of 76 persons, requesting to have their names stricken from the lists of Van Buren Committee men. They belong to the following States: Ohio 64, Virginia 6, Tennessee 3, Missouri 1, Michigan 1, Kentucky 1.

Great Whig Convention in Alabama.—On the 1st instant a great Whig Convention was held in Tuscaloosa, the capital of Alabama. More than *one thousand* delegates are estimated to have been present. The following gentlemen were nominated for Presidential electors: Arthur F. Hopkins, James Abercrombie, John Gayle, Henry W. Hilliard, Thomas Williams, Harry J. Thornton, and Nicholas Davis.

[The President of the Convention, Hon. John S. Hunter, and Col. Thos. Williams, one of the Electors, were formerly strenuous supporters of Van Buren.]

MICHIGAN.—Col. J. W. Brown, one of the very first in the ranks of the locos in Michigan, has come out for Harrison. He is a man of great influence, has long held office under Jackson and Van, and was appointed a Visiter to West Point a few days ago, which he declined, stating that *he preferred going to the great Whig Convention at Fort Meigs!*

Mr. Wickliffe, *the* convert to Van Burenism, recently visited Lexington, Kentucky, and while there was challenged to discuss the policy of his new friends before the people. He declined and precipitately decamped. The Louisville Journal says that though "Greasy Bob is not very remarkable for his tidy habits, he showed on that occasion a *clean pair of heels.*"

Our River—Lighted.—Our readers will be pleased to learn that the Post Office Department has agreed to give the Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road Company $5000 per annum, to be appropriated in lighting the Cape Fear River, and that another appropriation of $5,000 will probably be made by Congress to erect a light on Oak Island. If this be done, it will at once remove the obstacles which have hitherto detained the mail and passengers here for seventeen hours.
Wilmington Advertiser.

FOREIGN.

NEW YORK, June 19.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN.

NINETEEN DAYS LATER.

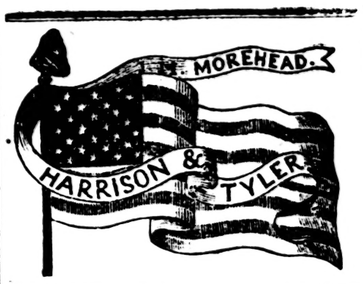
The Great Western arrived this morning at half-past three o'clock, bringing us our usual files of papers, of Liverpool and London to the 3d of June, and Bristol to the 4th.

We learn that Mr. Rush, the Secretary of Legation at London, arrived in the Great Western, and that he departed immediately for Washington, being the bearer of important despatches from our Minister at London.

The King of Prussia is dead, and is succeeded by his son.

Upland Cotton was worth 4¼ to 6⅝d in Liverpool—a fall of about ⅛d since the former dates.

Private letters from England are discouraging. Flour has fallen to 24 6, which will cause a considerable loss to the shippers of the article. Cotton, owing to the receipts and accounts of large crops, has declined. The tidings from the manufacturing districts are very discouraging. Trade, instead of improving, had declined. Money was rather tight, and there was nothing doing in American Securities. There is nothing encouraging in any branch. It is quite evident that the trade of America is vastly important to England, and that whenever we are too poor to pay for Manufactures, and cease to require our usual supplies, it has a great effect with the Manufacturers there. This news will be discouraging here.—There has been a lingering expectation that our bread stuffs, having reached so low a point, there might be an inducement to ship to England. It appears, however, there is none. The prospect of the crop there is good, and prices have got down to a very low notch; so low that the article cannot be shipped from this, and leave any margin over four dollars. The certainty of a large crop of cotton, which was not fully credited before, has, with the low state of manufactures, caused prices to decline still lower. This also will have its effect here.



OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, 1840.

"ONE PRESIDENTIAL TERM—THE INTEGRITY OF THE PUBLIC SERVANTS—THE SAFETY OF THE PUBLIC MONEY—AND THE GENERAL GOOD OF THE PEOPLE."

WHIG ELECTORAL TICKET.

No. 1. Col. Charles McDowell of Burke county.
2. Gen. Jas. Wellborn of Wilkes.
3. David Ramsour of Lincoln.
4. David F. Caldwell of Rowan.
5. James Mebane of Caswell.
6. Hon. Abraham Rencher of Chatham.
7. John B. Kelly of Moore.
8. Dr. James S. Smith of Orange.
9. Charles Manly of Wake.
10. Col. H. J. G. Ruffin of Franklin.
11. Wm. W. Cherry of Bertie.
12. Thomas F. Jones of Perquimons.
13. Josiah Collins of Washington.
14. James W. Bryan of Carteret.
15. Daniel B. Baker of New Hanover.

MONSTROUS OUTRAGE!—We give the most conspicuous place in our columns to the following details of an outrage unparalleled in the South:—

From the Petersburg Intelligencer.

THE NORTHERN MAN WITH SOUTHERN FEELINGS.

What will the people of Virginia say when they are told that Martin Van Buren, the Northern man with Southern feelings, the especial friend of Southern Slave-holders and Southern Rights, has countenanced and recognized a proceeding by which a gallant Navy officer, aye, and a Virginian, has been convicted before a Naval Court Martial, reprimanded by the Secretary of the Navy, and dismissed from a Naval Squadron, on the testimony of

☞Two Negro Men.☜

Read the following, ye friends of "the Northern man with Southern feelings," and tell us whether you will longer support a man who has countenanced a proceeding by which one of your own *free white and gallant* Virginians has been *tried* and *convicted* on the testimony of

☞*TWO BLACK MEN!!*☜

From the National Intelligencer.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, June 12.

Mr. Botts, of Virginia, asked leave to offer the following preamble and resolution; observing that he held himself, personally and as a Representative, responsible for the truth of every word and syllable contained in the preamble, as established from a personal examination of the records of the case.

Whereas by reference to the proceedings of a Naval General Court Martial, held in the month of May, 1839, on board the U. States ship Macedonian, then lying in Pensacola Bay, for the trial of Lt. George Mann Hooe, of Virginia, of the U. S. Navy, on charges and specifications originally preferred against him by Commander Uriah P. Levy; among other irregularities complained of by the accused, the following facts will appear, which call loudly for redress, to wit:

That, on the 30th day of May, James Mitchell, the Steward, a negro servant of the said Commander Uriah P. Levy, of the U. S. ship Vandalia, was called and sworn as a witness on behalf of the prosecution, to testify against the said Lieutenant Hooe; that the accused objected to the examination of the witness upon the ground that he was a colored man; that the Court, after deliberation, did not consider the objection a valid one, and ordered the examination to proceed; that the accused then offered the following protest, which was, at his request, spread upon the record:

"The accused begs leave to state to the Court, most distinctly, that he solemnly protests against the evidence of this witness being received and recorded. It is far from the wish of the accused to object to any evidence which the Court may deem legal: but the witness is a colored man, and therefore, in the opinion of the accused, is not a competent witness even before this tribunal.

"G. M. HOOE.
"Lieutenant U. S. Navy."

Whereupon the witness proceeded to deliver his evidence before the Court; upon the conclusion of which, the accused offered the following paper in writing, which, at his request, was also spread upon the record:

"The accused having protested against the evidence of this witness, on the ground that he conceives his testimony to be altogether illegal; that he knows it would be so considered before the civil tribunals of this Territory, the forms and customs of which, he humbly thinks, should be as closely followed by a martial court as possible; therefore asks to spread upon the record the fact that he cannot consent to, and has totally declined cross-examining this witness.

"GEORGE MANN HOOE,
"Lieut. U. S. N."

That, on the same day, to wit: the 30th day of May, Daniel Waters, a negro cook, and private servant of the said original prosecutor, Uriah P. Levy, was called, sworn, and examined before the Court: whereupon the accused presented the following paper in writing, which, at his request, was spread upon the record, to wit:

"The Court having decided to receive and record the testimony of colored persons, the accused, in regard to this witness, can only reiterate his objections as set forth in the case of Mitchell, the Captain's steward. The accused will pursue the same course with this witness that he decided to take with the other colored man.

"GEORGE MANN HOOE,
"Lieut. U. S. Navy."

That the trial progressed until Wednesday, the 5th day of June, when the Court entered up its judgment, of which the following is the conclusion:

"And the Court therefore hath and doth sentence the said Lieut. George M. Hooe to be dismissed from the West India squadron, after having been reprimanded in general orders by the honorable the Secretary of the Navy."

Which said proceedings are endorsed,

"Approved, J. K. PAULDING."

That, on the return of the President of the U. S. to the seat of Government, the said Lieut. George M. Hooe addressed a remonstrance to his Excellency the President, complaining of the irregularities of the Court, generally, which remonstrance concludes with the following statement:

"There is one other point in the proceedings of the Court (touching their legality) to which I invite the particular attention of your Excellency. It respects a matter to which all Southern men are deeply sensitive; and, if not overruled by your Excellency, will assuredly drive many valuable men from the Navy. In the progress of the proceedings of this court, two negroes, one the cook, and the other private steward of Commander Levy, were introduced as witnesses against me. I protested against their legal competency to be witnesses in the Territory of Florida, on the ground that they were negroes.—The Court disregarded my exception, and, as the record shows they were allowed to be examined, and to testify on my trial. This I charge as a proceeding illegal and erroneous on the part of the Court, and, if so, according to established law and precedent, must vitiate and set aside their whole proceedings. All which is most respectfully submitted to your consideration and final decision by

"Your obedient servant,
"GEORGE MANN HOOE,
Lieut. U. S. Navy."

That, after an examination of the record, the President returned the same to the Navy Department with the following endorsement:

"The President finds nothing in the proceedings in the case of Lieut. Hooe which requires his interference. "M. V. B.

And whereas the introduction of negroes and private servants of the prosecutor as witnesses to testify against the characters of gentlemen of the Navy in the service of their country, is a practice, though sanctioned by the President of the U. S., that will not be justified, and ought not to be tolerated—Southern men, or "Northern men with Southern principles," and, if not corrected, must operate as a serious injury to the Navy, to the humiliation of its officers, and to the infinite discredit of the Government:

Resolved, therefore, That the Secretary of the Navy be required to communicate to this House a copy of the proceedings of the court-martial held on the trial of Lieut. George M. Hooe, that his sentence may be promptly redressed, and the evils complained of corrected without delay.

Mr. Dromgoole inquired what measure of relief his colleague proposed by the introduction of his resolution?

Mr. Stanly called Mr. Dromgoole to order, stating some remarks which, from the confusion which immediately arose, were inaudible to the Reporter.

The Chair said the resolution could be received only by general consent.

Mr. F. Thomas, of Maryland, objected.

Mr. Botts thereupon moved to suspend the rules, and demanded the yeas and nays; which were ordered, and, being taken, resulted as follows:

YEAS, 95—NAYS, 85.

[On this question, Messrs. *Conner, Doherty, Hall, Montgomery, Rayner, Shepard, Stanly, and Williams*, voted for suspending the rule. Messrs. Bynum, Fisher and Graham, were absent. And Messrs. HAWKINS and McKAY were the only members from North Carolina who voted against suspending the rule, to allow the resolution to be offered.]

So the rules were not suspended.

Mr. McKay asked leave to offer a resolution simply applying for a copy of the proceedings of the Court Martial, but concluded to postpone it till to-morrow.

SATURDAY, June 13.

Mr. Wise, by general consent, offered on behalf of his colleague, (Mr. Botts,) who was absent on the Committee of Elections, the following resolution, as a substitute for that offered by that gentleman yesterday, which was read and agreed to, under the operation of the previous question, viz:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be directed to communicate to this House a copy of the record of all the proceedings of the naval court martial held on board the United States ship Macedonian, then lying at Pensacola bay, for the trial of Lieut. George M. Hooe; together with the approval, if any, of the judgment of the court by the Secretary of the Navy; the remonstrances, if any, of the said lieutenant Hooe, addressed to the President of the United States, and all the proceedings of the Executive thereon.

Whether this has been done to court the abolitionists—to punish a Whig Lieutenant—or to gratify a favorite Captain—is all one to the South. It cannot be submitted to without giving up the whole question of abolition; for our property, our characters, and our lives, would be held by a feeble tenure indeed, if a prosecutor may introduce his own negro servant as a witness against a white man towards whom he may entertain a grudge. It is not to be tolerated for a moment—and the whole South should denounce it as one man.

To show the feeling which has heretofore prevailed on this subject, we will mention, briefly, the only two similar cases which have ever come under our notice.

In the year 1834, the celebrated case of Contested Election between Seawell and Hybart, from this town, came before the Legislature of this State. Among the depositions taken on behalf of Mr. Hybart the contestor, was one of a free colored man. He was, under our Constitution as it then existed, a voter; and yet, when the fact was stated in the Legislature, that such testimony was introduced, it excited, (as a correspondent of the Observer said at the time,) a sensation of disgust, and turned the scale, I believe, in favor of Mr. Seawell." Mr. Seawell's right was affirmed 79 votes to 42, in a body which contained only 57 political friends of his, to 69 of Mr. Hybart's.

The second case occurred a few weeks ago, on an appeal to the Methodist General Conference from Kentucky. A white man had been censured by a Clergyman in Kentucky on the testimony of a negro. He appealed to the General Conference, and in a body composed of Ministers from all parts of the U. States, it was decided after a long and able debate, by a vote of 97 to 27, that it is neither expedient nor justifiable to receive the testimony of colored persons against white persons, in States where the civil laws do not permit such testimony.

It is worthy of remark, that a whole week has passed, and the papers have not yet been sent to the House, in answer to Mr. Wise's resolution; and that the Globe has never published Mr. Botts's preamble, though requested in writing to do so.

See Gen. Harrison's Letter on Abolition and Federalism. We are in daily expectation of his letter to the Members of the New York Legislature, and to the Georgia Committee.

We have also a noble speech delivered by Gen. Harrison at Columbus, the capital of Ohio, on the 10th instant. Matters of moment so crowd upon us that we are obliged to defer it till our next.

What will the poor Federal Tories do now? Gen. Harrison has answered, and it is *their* turn to play dummy.

Warren Winslow, Esq. of this town, has obtained license to practice in the County Courts in this State.

The Hon. Kenneth Rayner has been indicted in the Criminal Court at Washington, for the assault on Dr. Montgomery. He submitted, and was fined $50. A friend at our elbow says the amount of the fine reminds him of an Alabama trial which he witnessed, where the Judge fined the assailant $50, whereupon he said, "Thank your Honor; I'll whip the rascal again!"

We learn that there was a terrible hail storm on the Uwaree, in Montgomery county, a few days ago, which did immense damage. The hail is said to have lain knee deep on the ground.

The Federal Tory Central Committee has issued an Address, which is worthy of review, but as we doubt not it will be effectually exposed by the Whig Central Committee, we prefer to wait for that.

The Editor of the Standard affects not to remember any occasion on which he slandered the Editor of the Observer. He has a very convenient memory.

MONSTROUS CORRUPTION.—We wish it were in our power to procure the attention of every man in the United States to the facts, extracted from public documents, contained in the portion of Mr. Proffit's Speech on our first page. Steamboats hired at $465 a day: Fire-wood transported from New Orleans to Florida, at $20 a cord for the transportation alone, whilst thousands of cords of wood could have been obtained within sight of the fort to which it was carried: Lumber bought in Florida at the rate of $1250 per 1000 feet: Flour carried from place to place until it cost $50 per bbl., and then sold for one-fourth of the cost: One lot of provisions, that cost $260,000, sold for $52,117 90: Corn, which cost from $1 50 to $2 00 per bushel, sold for from 4¼ cents to 17½ cents per bushel: An officer who remonstrated against this monstrous sacrifice, insulted, and driven from the service: Mud-boats on the Mississippi river supplied with splendid furniture, silver ware, &c.

Read Mr. Proffit's statements, fellow citizens; and recollect that they are taken from official documents, sent to Congress by the Executive Departments, and that their accuracy was not disputed, though he called upon any member to deny them if he could.

BASE DECEPTION.—Messrs. Montgomery and Hawkins, two of the members of Congress from this State, have published a Circular, which we understand is circulated extensively in this State, giving an extract from a law of the Territory of Indiana, (approved by Gov. Harrison in 1807,) respecting "Crimes and Punishments," authorizing the Courts in certain cases to hire out persons convicted of certain *crimes*, for the payment of fine and costs. Upon this extract these persons go on to comment at some length, and among other things they ask, "How would you feel to see one of your poor but respectable and good neighbor-men sold at Auction by the Sheriff of your county as a slave under this Harrison law, to some free negro? And only to think of what would be your feelings to see one of your poor but respectable neighbor women knocked off under the Sheriff's hammer to a free negro as his slave," &c. &c.

What an idea these men must have of respectability! They talk of a "respectable" *convict*, and good neighbor, under sentence for some gross crime, such as house breaking, rioting, perjury, larceny, receiving stolen goods, forgery, fraudulent conveyances, obtaining goods by false pretences, horse stealing, maiming and disfiguring, sodomy, bigamy, &c. &c.!! Under this definition they might almost pass for "respectable" persons themselves.

But our object was to call the reader's attention to a villainous fraud played off upon the public by these men, who thus disgrace the respectable station to which they have attained. They extract the 31st section, authorizing the Sheriff to sell or hire criminals, and go on to argue that under this law white men and white women could be bought by free negroes. And they have done this in the face of another section of the very same law which provides as follows, and which they took good care not to copy:

"9. No negro, mulatto or Indian shall at any time purchase any servant *other than of their own complexion*, and if any of the persons aforesaid shall nevertheless presume to purchase a white servant, such servant *shall immediately become free*, and shall be so held, deemed and taken."

What does the reader think of this? Is it not almost incredible that two members of Congress would degrade their high station by such a gross cheat?

We grieve to add, that others of our members of Congress, some of whom have claims to public respect and confidence, have so far aided and abetted in this vile deception, as to sign their names to a certificate, which is embodied in the Circular, testifying to the correctness of the extract from the law. How far honorable gentlemen implicate their own characters by such a course, we leave it to the public and their own consciences to decide. The names of Charles Fisher, Robert Strange, B. Brown, Charles Shepard, Henry W. Conner, John Hill, James J. McKay and J. A. Bynum are signed to the certificate.

There are other things, of the basest description of falsehood, in the Circular of Montgomery and Hawkins, to which the above gentlemen have in some degree lent their sanction;—such as, "General Harrison having shut himself up, and refused to be seen by any but his keepers;—"he actually refuses to be seen by, or even spoken to by a poor man."—Now we assert, without fear of contradiction, that Montgomery and Hawkins, and every gentleman who signed their certificate, knew their statements to be false, at the moment they penned and printed them.

And now we ask, what consideration is due to such a document!

Honest AMOS.—A Postmaster in a neighboring county has sent us the original of the following epistle, with the remark, that "Old Amos waked up the wrong passenger this time,—one that will not ride in his coach."

WASHINGTON, May 28, 1840.

My Dear Sir: I take the liberty to inclose you an Address and Prospectus for the Extra Globe, hoping that it may be compatible with your inclination and sense of duty to use them for the purpose of procuring and returning subscribers.

It in that hope I shall be disappointed, I solicit of you the personal favor to hand it over to some friend of the administration who may be inclined to use it for that purpose.

With great respect, your friend

AMOS KENDALL.

"*With great respect, your friend.*" This is written to a gentleman whom he never saw in his life, and whose name even he did not appear to know, (for the letter is simply addressed to the "Postmaster,") and who has the most thorough contempt for him, his principles, and his paper.

HENRY CLAY.—The last Standard says that Mr. Clay "*made a Speech to satisfy the South*, and said more than the abolitionists permit their allies to say on the subject. In fact, continues the Standard, we know that *Harrison* IS NOT PERMITTED TO SAY ANY THING!!"

As to Gen. Harrison, how blank the Editor of the Standard must have felt when he penned this wretched slander. "We know," says the Standard. Yes, you know, full well, how utterly untrue is the statement you have made; but if you can only keep your readers from knowing as much, by suppressing the truth, you will be content.

But Mr. Clay "made a speech to satisfy the South." Ah! and pray Mr. Standard, what did you say of Mr. Clay and that speech, up to the time that he withdrew from the contest for the Presidency? We have looked a little into your files, and beg you to take them into some dark room, and after you have carefully locked the door, so that no *human* eye can witness your shame, turn them over and see what you have said of Mr. Clay and his speech from the 7th of February, 1839, when it was delivered, to the 3d of Dec. of the same year, when Harrison was nominated. Look at the columns of Editorial matter which you devoted to prove that he was identified with abolition. Look at your own deliberate assertion, on the 26th of June, 1839, that "He [Mr. Clay] is in league with the fanaticism of religious bigots, and the crusaders in the cause of *abolition*, who are striving to consummate a scheme that will end in disunion, desolation, and blood." See if you can find where you ever published that speech which was so "satisfactory to the South;" and if you did not, on the contrary, do all you could to break its force.

And finally, ask yourself if the Standard would not hear the same testimony to Gen. Harrison's Vincennes speech, if he, too, was out of the way as a candidate! And whether, under these circumstances, the Standard is worthy of credit!

THE ARMY BILL.—One of the most remarkable circumstances on record, is that of the friends of the Administration using their utmost endeavors to prevent the circulation, among the People, of the official Plan, by the Secretary of War, endorsed by the President, of one of the leading and most important recommendations ever made by the Administration. The newspapers friendly to the Administration almost invariably refuse to publish it, for love or money; and the Senators in Congress actually make it a subject of grave accusation against the Whigs, that *they* have given it a wide circulation! This might be all right if the Administration had abandoned the Plan. But it has not. Mr. Poinsett still defends it;—no one in authority has repudiated it. And there can be no doubt, that if Van Buren were re-elected, he would endeavor to fasten it on the people. Let Freemen beware; for they would soon cease to be free with such an odious, tyrannical, and unconstitutional law in operation.

PROGRESS TOWARDS A MILITARY DESPOTISM.—On the 30th of Nov. 1836, the entire Army of the U. States, officers and men, numbered 7,958. (See Doc. No. 1, 24th Congress, 2d Session, page 137.) This was the last year of Gen. Jackson's reign.

Mr. Van Buren came into office 4th March 1837. On the 30th of Nov. of that year, the Adjutant General again reported the Grand Aggregate of the Army to be, 7,958 officers and men. (See Doc. No. 1, 25th Cong. 2d Sess. p. 217.) In Van Buren's Message of Dec. 5, same year, he recommended "an increase of our regular forces." (See same Doc. p. 17.) The Secretary of War also urged the same increase. (See same Doc. p. 163; also Mr. Poinsett's Special Report, March 21, 1838, 8th vol. Ex. Doc.) In accordance with these recommendations, Gen. McKay, Chairman of the Military Committee, reported, and strongly advocated, a bill to increase the army, which passed on the 5th of July, 1838.

On the 29th of Nov. 1838, the Army had swelled to 12,539 officers and men, an increase of 4,581 in that year. (See Doc. No. 2, 3d Session, 25th Congress.)

Nov. 1839, the Adjutant General again reports the total of the Army at 12,539. (See Doc. No. 2, 1st Sess. 26th Congress, p. 63.)

In his Message of Dec. last, Mr. Van Buren, not satisfied with an Army nearly twice as large as that which we had before he came into office, proposed the organization of a Standing Army of Militia of 200,000 men. And moreover, his Secretary asked for authority to raise 1000 men, to serve during the war in Florida, to receive the pay of dragoons, and a bounty in land at the close of the war! (See same Doc. p. 45. All these documents are in our possession, subject to the inspection of any one who may desire to see them.)

The above are portentous signs!

In 1800, during the existence of actual hostilities between the U. States and France, Gen. Harrison spoke in Congress against disbanding an army consisting of 3309 men. For this he is denounced by the Tory papers as a Federalist, in favor of a large standing army, extravagance, &c.

Mr. Van Buren, in 1837, not satisfied with an army of 7,958 men, asked Congress to increase the number, though we had no war except the dog-fight in Florida. He did increase the army to 12,539 men; and in 1839, his Secretary of War asked for a further increase of a thousand men. For all this Mr. Van Buren is lauded as the great head of the Democratic party, in favor of economy, and opposed to a large standing army!

We may be told that the nation is vastly more populous and powerful now than in 1800. True; but that is the very reason why we have less need of a large standing army. The population has so increased, that we are in a better condition to repel invasion, by means of the only safe and legitimate force in this country,—the citizen soldiery.

A story has been going the rounds of the Federal Tory papers, in substance, that Mr. Calhoun, a Whig member of Congress from Massachusetts, had written a letter to one of his constituents, "that Gen. Harrison was an abolitionist of the first water, and no mistake; that he, (Mr. Calhoun,) had the information from a source to be relied on."

The Globe published this story on the 9th inst.—On the next day Mr. Calhoun addressed a note to that paper, contradicting the story. The Globe did not publish this contradiction until the 15th, so that the lie had full six days the start of the truth. Of course it is no race. In an even start and fair race, Truth is said to be rather slow of foot; and moreover, since Gen. Harrison's nomination, she has had to run so many heats, over every quarter of the *Globe*, to say nothing of the lesser planets, that she is pretty well broken down. In her course South, the Standard blows terrible blasts from his penny whistle; and the Carolinian never fails to discharge his pop-gun in her face, to retard her pursuit of Falsehood, if not to kill her outright. We do what we can to speed her in her course, by stating, that Mr. Calhoun pronounces the story to be "totally and unequivocally false."

GROSS DECEPTION.—The Carolinian, in noticing the change of R. N. Wickliffe of Kentucky, from the Whig ranks to Federal Toryism, says,—

"This is truly a glorious *change!* The name of Wickliffe is distinguished in Kentucky—it is a tower of strength to any cause. His letter is called forth by a compliment from the federalists who solicit him to become a candidate."

Now mark the deceptions in this. In the first place, R. N. Wickliffe is not the distinguished Robert Wickliffe of Kentucky, but only a kinsman of his. He is known in Kentucky by the sobriquets of "Greasy Bob," and "Nasty Bob." He came out for Congress last year, as a Whig, in opposition to the regular Whig candidate, and was beaten. That soured him, and he has gone over to the enemy, no one regretting his departure.

In the second place, the Carolinian says, *Editorially*, "that his letter is called forth by a compliment from the Federalists, who solicit him to become a candidate." By Federalists we presume the Carolinian means Whigs. Will our readers believe, that the very same paper contains an extract from the Kentucky Gazette, commencing as follows:—

"In another column we publish the response of this gentleman to the call upon him in our last, *emanating from several members of the Democratic party*, to become a candidate to represent this county in the next Legislature."

Once more: The Carolinian publishes a long letter from H. G. Lamar, of Georgia, which distinctly says that he cannot support either Harrison or Van Buren, to both of whom he has ever been opposed. Yet the Carolinian, *Editorially*, says that this is a *change*, and that Mr. Lamar prefers Van Buren! It is not true.

Is it impossible for the Carolinian to deal fairly?

CONGRESS.—The debate on printing 20,000 extra copies of Mr. C. C. Clay's report on Mr. Poinsett's Army Plan, was brought to a close on the 13th. The circumstances were briefly these: The Senate had never ordered a single copy of Poinsett's plan to be printed; but Mr. Clay of Ala. prepared a white-washing Report on it, which neither condemned nor approved of the Plan, but discussed various schemes of various other persons. Mr. Roane moved to print 20,000 extra copies of this Report, to counteract the effect of the circulation of immense numbers of Mr. Poinsett's Plan, by the Whigs. With the Report, Mr. Preston moved to print the Plan also, and Knox's and Harrison's Plans, that the people might see the whole subject; but this would not answer the purposes of the party. If they all went together, the people might see that the Report was not a fair one.—So, after a long debate, the Senate determined, 22 to 11, that the Secretary's Plan, which caused the Report, and which had never been printed by the Senate, should not be printed with the Report!

The following Senators voted against printing the Plan:—

NAYS—Messrs. Anderson, Benton, Brown, Calhoun, Clay, of Alabama, Cuthbert, Fulton, Grundy, Hubbard, King, Linn, Mouton, Nicholas, Norvell, Roane, Robinson, Sevier, Strange, Sturgeon, Tappan, Wall, Wright—22.

The Senate then ordered the printing of 10,000 copies of Poinsett's Plan, *separately* from the Report, but encumbered with a number of other documents.

It is remarkable, that in the whole discussion, no member dared to defend the Plan, as either constitutional or expedient, though frequently challenged to do so. And yet no Administration member had independence enough to denounce it. The most they could be brought to do was to apologize for the Plan. Party servility is so strong, that members do not dare to speak their honest sentiments.

The Senate has passed a bill, 26 to 15, extending the Charters of the Banks in the District of Columbia till Jan. 4, 1842, *without requiring them to resume specie payments*. The ultra Van Buren members generally voted against the bill, such as Benton, Calhoun, Allen, Wall, &c. Though among those who voted for it are the following friends of the Administration: Messrs. Anderson, Brown, Buchanan, Clay of Ala., Fulton, Grundy, King, Nicholas, Roane, Sevier, Strange, Sturgeon and Young. So that 13 friends of the Administration, and among them, Messrs. Brown and Strange, have voted to extend the charters of these "splendid cheats," as Judge Strange called them, without requiring them to pay specie. Oh consistency!

The bill for the relief of the heirs of Fulton has been rejected in the Senate.

The Sub-Treasury bill is still under debate in the House. Messrs. Parish, Floyd, Galbraith, C. Shepard, Burke, and Black, have spoke in favor of the bill; and Messrs. Davis of Ken., Barnard, Edwards, Pope, Crockett, Bell, and Evans, against it.

Several unsuccessful attempts have been made to introduce a resolution fixing the 9th and 11th of July for adjournment.

A friend wrote us an interesting account of the late Whig Festival at Alexandria, but it was accidentally mislaid. A number of distinguished Whigs addressed the assembly. Mr. Webster, in making his first speech South of the Potomac, took occasion to declare his decided hostility to the abolition faction; and his fixed determination to exert every faculty to protect and defend the rights of the South. Col. Preston returned thanks to Mr. Webster for this gratifying declaration. Mr. Crittenden, who was Gen. Harrison's aid at the battle of the Thames, bore testimony to the skill and bravery of his commander. He related an anecdote of Gen. Harrison taking charge of six destitute children of Capt. Spence, who was slain at the battle of the Thames; these he supported, educated, and settled respectably in life. Also of a similar act of kindness to the children of one of his poor tenants. Mr. Richard Biddle, in the course of an able speech, explained the origin of the terms "log cabin and hard cider" as first applied by the friends of Van Buren in derision of Gen. Harrison, like the term *Whig*, he said, which was applied by the forces of one the Kings of England, to the freeborn mountain sons of Scotland, signifying that they lived on sour milk.

Many other speeches were delivered.

The Hon. Anson Brown, Whig member of Congress from the Saratoga District, N. Y., died at his residence in Ballston on the 15th instant. His last public act was to deliver a speech against the Sub-Treasury Bill, when, having long been in bad health, he returned to his home, and died a week after. Mr. Brown was a gentleman of fine talents. He is well remembered by many persons in Fayetteville, having taught in the Academy here in early life.

PARTY NAMES.—The Carolinian says truly, that the Federalists deny their name. We need only cite the prominent examples of Ingersoll, Wall, Buchanan, Rush, McKay, &c. &c., who now call themselves Democrats. We do not know that any one of these ever "stole a horse, as insinuated by the Carolinian. But we know that they were old Federalists, and are now brawling Democrats, or rather Demagogues. Mr. Van Buren, too, was with the Federal party in 1812, supporting Clinton, the Federal peace candidate, in opposition to Madison, the Republican candidate. Gen. Harrison never was a Federalist. *He* says so; Judge Burnett says so; the Richmond Enquirer said so, before it became its interest to slander Harrison. Cannot the Carolinian find some of its friends, "*near home*," who have denied their name?

This is a suitable occasion, once more to give our reason for calling the Carolinian and its party "Federal Tories." We adopted it in retaliation for the incessant abuse of the Whigs by that paper and its party, as "British Whigs, Federal Whigs, Bank Whigs, Hartford Convention Blue Light Whigs," &c. &c. We appealed to the Carolinian, repeatedly, to desist from this practice, which, so far as regarded ourself and the great majority of the Whig party, was unjust. That paper, as well as its associates, refused to comply with this reasonable request. There was no course left for us, but to endure these slanders patiently, or to retaliate. We preferred the latter, and we are neither surprised nor grieved to find that it galls the leaders of the party.

They are properly called Federalists, because they are advocating measures calculated to increase the power and patronage of the Federal Executive; and because they have placed many of the old Federalists high in office.

They are Tories, because they abuse and villify those who have fought the battles of their country; and have lately even dared to charge the patriots and sages of the revolution with being monarchists. And because one of their leaders (C. J. Ingersoll) avowed that if he had lived in Revolutionary days, he would have been a Tory.

Miles Hotchkiss, the man who wrote a letter to Gen. Harrison, from Oswego, N. Y., asking his opinions, &c., has been *rewarded* by Mr. Van Buren with the appointment of Register of the Land Office at Kaskaskia, Illinois. His occupation, heretofore, has been to keep a ball-alley and grog-shop, at Oswego. And the Chicago American asks if he is not *the* Miles Hotchkiss, who broke the jail at Albany, N. Y., while confined there on a charge of Forgery.

"GOOD NEWS." Under this head the Tallahassee Floridian indulges in a considerable glorification over the doings of Col. Bailey and two hundred men, who were out 28 days, undergoing great toil and fatigue, beating through swamps and hammocks, and who covered themselves with glory, by capturing 10 prisoners— *six women and four children!* and KILLING ONE SQUAW, who was mistaken for a warrior!! Truly this Florida war is the thing for heroic achievements!

The Carolinian has again published the story that Gen. Harrison was "*a candidate*" for Governor of Ohio, and that he got but 4000 votes, notwithstanding the Editor of that paper has seen the fact stated, as copied from a paper printed at the time, that Gen. Harrison was *not* a candidate for Governor, but that he was a candidate and was elected to the State Senate at that identical election.

ORIGIN OF THE "LOG CABIN AND HARD CIDER."—One of our subscribers has written to us to explain the origin of this term. Though we have already done so repeatedly, yet we cheerfully comply; for we daily see evidences of the efforts of the Federal Tories to throw off the odium from themselves.

There is a paper published in Baltimore called the "Republican," which is among the most strenuous supporters of the Administration, and opponents of Gen. Harrison, in the country. On the day after the nomination of Gen. Harrison was known, it published a letter from its Washington correspondent, in which, among other sneers at Harrison's simple style of living, he said, "*Give him a barrel of hard cider, and settle a pension of two thousand a year on him, and my word for it, he will sit the remainder of his days in his log cabin.*" Such was the sneer of this Tory, and such the mode by which he proposed to buy off the opposition of the old hero and statesman.

This vile sentiment was noticed, with strong and indignant condemnation, in the very Observer in which we first announced the nomination of Gen. Harrison, (Dec. 18, 1839.)

The same writer afterwards accounted for his remark, by saying that he had been at Gen. Harrison's house; that he lived in a log cabin, and gave him nothing better than hard cider to drink!

We might multiply instances of the sneers of the Federal Tories at his poverty and the plain manner in which he lives. The North Carolinian spoke of him with contempt, as "a man of too little consequence to make the slightest impression on public opinion, one way or another;" as "issuing jury and witness tickets at a county court clerk's table;" and said, "let the cobbler stick to his last." And this is *modern Democracy!* A man must live in splendor, and be above laboring, except perhaps as "a fifth-rate county court lawyer," to secure the approbation of such Democrats!

The Raleigh Register and Petersburg Intelligencer give animated descriptions of the Festival at Raleigh, in honor of the completion of the Capitol and the Rail Road. We regret that we have not room for them. A dinner to 700 persons, an Illumination, a Ball, and Rail Road excursions, occupied the three days of the Carnival. Gov. Dudley, Mr. Mordecai, Judge Gaston, and Mr. Syme, Editor of the Petersburg Intelligencer, addressed the company at the dinner.

HEAR HIM!—The Carolinian says of Gen. Harrison,—

"We have no doubt that the old man has not read enough latterly, to know himself what he ought to do, upon the great questions of currency and banks, the remodeling the tariff, assumption of State debts, and such matters of expediency and public policy, as require constant attention and study, to enable him to judge of them."

Does not the reader think it argues a degree of assurance unparalleled, in the Carolinian to give such an opinion of the capacity of a man who has been distinguished as a General, a Governor, a member of both Houses of Congress, &c. &c. It is true that he has never been a "fifth-rate County Court Lawyer," and therefore, in the opinion of the Editor of the Carolinian, *who has*, he "cannot judge of these great questions," which are so entirely within the comprehension of the Carolinian.

If ever we should have occasion to write to Gen. Harrison, we shall undoubtedly advise him to read the luminous Editorials of the Carolinian on the great questions of Currency, Banks, &c., and especially to study the "Tariff on Sundays" as the Carolinian recommends.

FROM THE LAST NORTH CAROLINIAN.

"The Observer proposed to us to publish Mr. Poinsett's report, if we would publish General Harrison's project for training the militia. Now if the Observer was fair in this proposal, and published Mr. Poinsett's report from a sense of honest duty, he will not refuse the following offer, that is, if the Observer will publish Mr. Poinsett's letter to the Virginia Committee, shewing that Mr. Van Buren never had seen Mr. Poinsett's Report when he recommended it to the consideration of Congress, with all the accompanying particulars, so that his readers may be fairly in possession of the whole transaction; then we promise to publish Gen. Harrison's entire reply to Mr. Randolph as published in the Observer, Gen. H's. Cheviot speech, Vincennes speech, his letter to Mr. Denny, or his letter to Williams, any one of them that the Observer may choose to indicate. What says the Observer!"

"What says the Observer!" why it says, that, as usual, you have not truly stated the facts. The Observer's proposition was, to publish Gen. Harrison's Report on the Militia, if you would publish Mr. Poinsett's. You had asserted that Gen. Harrison's plan was as bad as Poinsett's, and declared that you intended to publish it (Harrison's.) Aware that you had been afraid to let your readers see Poinsett's plan, we offered to publish, (not Poinsett's, for we had already published that,) but Harrison's, which you had pronounced so objectionable, if you would publish Poinsett's. Please turn to the Observer of the 3d inst. and see how exactly opposite to the truth is your statement.

Our object was to induce you to lay before your readers an official document, prepared by Mr. Van Buren's own Cabinet Officer, and recommended by Mr. Van Buren himself. You dared not do it, and you now dare not do it. You know that it contains provisions odious to the people, unconstitutional, and oppressive. Mr. Poinsett's letter to the Virginia Committee is quite another affair. It is not an official document. Still, if it was not so very long, we would publish it; but we can ill spare six columns to a private letter, the object of which is to *falsify* his own official document. In our next, however, we will publish the material part of it, to which the Carolinian alludes, and other parts, for the purpose of comparing them, and showing wherein he has, without directly retracting any thing contained in his official plan, *falsely stated* its contents. This is a grave accusation against as high an officer as the Secretary of War. But we intend to *prove it*.

A WHAPPER.—The Western Carolinian says, "The fact is, Van Buren will not get an abolition vote in the United States."!!

Pray, Mr. Carolinian, will Dr. Duncan not vote for Van Buren? Will not Williams, and Parmenter, and Morton, and J. George Harris, and Woodbury, and Morris, and Tappan vote for Van Buren!

If they will, then you have not spoken truth. But perhaps you will deny that they are abolitionists!—Do so, and you shall have the proof, to your heart's content.

We learn from the Wilmington Chronicle, that the Van Buren Magistrates at the late County Court of New Hanover, held a Caucus, at which they resolved not to elect, or re-elect, any Whig to the office of Inspector of Naval Stores, Rice, or Lumber! Candidates whose opinions were not known, or doubtful, were interrogated, and no Whig was elected, except through mistake. One candidate, a strong Van Buren man, refused to answer the humiliating interrogatory, and *lost his election*.

Such Magistrates are unfit to wear the sacred ermine of Justice. They ought, each in turn, to be appointed hangman for the county of New Hanover.

This day is the 400th anniversary of the invention of the art of Printing.

John D. Beatty, Esq. has been appointed Postmaster at Gravelly Hill, Bladen county, N. C.

There were many hard-fought battles during the war of 1812 with Great Britain, but it is said to be a fact, that the only officer to whom a British army *surrendered* in that war, was Gen. Harrison.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.—This celebrated statesman, who has been so lavishly abused by the Federal Tory papers, as a Monarchist, Federalist, British Whig, &c. was the original proposer of the Sub-Treasury scheme, which this Federal Administration is now endeavoring to fasten on the country. In 1837, the Secretary of the Treasury recommended the scheme to Congress by the declaration that "*it was urgently recommended by this Department as early as 1790.*" From 1789 to 1795, Alexander Hamilton was Secretary of the Treasury. He was an admitted Federalist, though a pure and patriotic man. Does any one want better evidence that the leading measure of this Administration is a Federal measure!

MORE PROOF.—David Gwynne and J. C. Wright, Whig Corresponding Committee of Cincinnati, replied to H. Alexander, of Palestine, Illinois, under date March 20, 1840, that Gen. Harrison's Vincennes speech contains his opinions on the subject of abolition. This is boarding the lion in his den. Illinois being a free State, if Gen. Harrison or his friends desired to get abolition votes, they would not now have referred to his Vincennes Speech, which pronounces the measures of the abolitionists, "weak, presumptuous, and unconstitutional," and entreats the people to "frown upon the measures which are to produce results so much to be deprecated."

THE PERJURY.—We noticed in our last, the affidavit of Israel Brown, Jr. who swore that he heard Gen. Harrison say, on board a steam boat, "about three months ago, that he was an abolitionist." We exposed the character of this perjured testimony. But the Cincinnati Republican, of the 5th instant, published Brown's affidavit, and adds,—

"We have permission from Gen. Harrison to say, that *there is not a particle of truth* in the foregoing affidavit."

VILLAINOUS CONDUCT.—A letter from Cincinnati, to the Editors of the National Intelligencer, says,—

"Gen. Harrison is sadly beset. Letters pour in upon him through the daily mail by the *hundred*.—Some of them most shamefully insulting, signed "A Democrat," or "A Locofoco," postage not paid. Sometimes a large packet, with two or three dollars postage upon it, will arrive, with nothing but coarse blank paper, and in the centre a letter with such words as "You are a d——d old granny. Yours, &c. a Democrat," or something of that sort."

MURDER.—A. J. Davis, Editor of the St. Louis Argus, Missouri, was killed in a street fight on the 8th inst. by W. P. Darnes. They both belonged to the Tory party, but quarrelled on some point connected with the local banks. The Globe, without absolutely making the assertion, has a long article intended to produce the impression that Darnes was a Whig. It is unqualifiedly false.

THE OLD SOLDIER AGAIN.

While Col. Foster was speaking in Knoxville, the other day, another of those incidents occurred which speaks volumes in favor of Old Tippecanoe. Col. Foster remarked, that Gen. Harrison has been called a "coward!" "I have seldom" said Col. Foster, "spoken to so large an audience as this, but there were some old soldiers present who could bear testimony on this point. Are there any present? "I was with Gen. Harrison," exclaimed a veteran present whose name is David Griffin. Was Gen. Harrison a *coward*, asked Col. Foster! No! was the old man's indignant response—"he was no coward—a braver man never lived!"

Raleigh Register.

The Census of Chickens, Ducks, Geese, &c.—If any person should be curious to know who it is that has stooped so low as to require a census to be taken of the chickens, ducks, geese, &c., with many other foolish things, calculated only to tease and perplex the people, and show the littleness of the author of this vexatious duty, let him read the law, and he will see that it is no less a personage than Martin Van Buren, President of the United States. And let every person recollect that for any refusal to comply with all or any of the questions which the President has directed to be put to the people, a fine may be imposed.

By "an act to provide for taking the sixth census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States," approved by Martin Buren, March 3d, 1839, it is provided, in the 13th section, that the Marshals "shall collect and return in statistical tables, under proper heads, according to such forms as shall be furnished, all such information in relation to mines, agriculture, commerce, manufactures and schools, as will exhibit a full view of the pursuits, industry, education and resources of the country, as shall be directed by the President of the United States. And it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State, under the direction of the President, to prepare such forms, regulations and instructions, as shall be necessary and proper to comply with the provisions of this act."

Amongst the questions directed to be asked by the deputy marshals, are these:

"How many neat cattle have you? How many sheep? How many swine? What is the estimate value of your *poultry* of all kinds?—*Yeoman.*

MISERABLE PERVERSION.

It has been the unceasing slang of the Standard since Mr. Morehead delivered his speech in this place, that that gentleman admitted that the Banks, and not the Administration, were the cause of the present commercial distresses of the country. This is surely a very great perversion of facts. Mr. Morehead made no such admission.—What Mr. Morehead actually did say was this: "that the Aministration had brought distress and embarrassment upon the country, by first ruining the Banks. The Banks were used as an instrument by which to distress the country, just in the same way that our springs and wells would be exerted to the injury of the country, in case they were dried up. If the people were totally cut short of their supply of water in a season of drought, they would perish of thirst. If all the barns and granaries in the country were burned up, the people would perish from hunger. So if the Banks are stopped from business, by an evil and corrupt Administration, the people must suffer; for their usual supplies of circulating medium will be cut short. But during all this time, the Banks will not be responsible for the distress thus produced. They will be guiltless of the blood of the people; it will fall upon the shoulders of the Administration itself.—*Raleigh Star.*

A Fair Specimen.—The Warsaw (Ky.) Patriot says, that a loco-foco the other day, went up to several gentlemen in that place, and began to abuse General Harrison as a coward and a granny. He swore that Gen. H., instead of being the commander-in-chief at the battle of the Thames, *was only the aid of old General Tippecanoe*, who was as brave a man and great a general as ever lived. This is about an average sample of Loco Foco logic.

The Post-master General.—John M. Niles, the new Post-master General, in his Life of Commodore Perry, published in 1821, in giving a sketch of Gen. Harrison, said:—"*The defence of Fort Meigs, and the subsequent capture of the Army, may be fairly considered the most brilliant and extraordinary events of the War.*"

In referring to the battle of the Thames, Mr. Niles said:—"It must be conceded that this victory reflected great honor upon the National Arms, and upon the troops by whom it was achieved." "*The action and the movements which preceded it, afford ample testimony of the* JUDGMENT AND COOL INTREPIDITY OF GEN. HARRISON, *and indeed, all the events of the campaign support the e characteristics; the* DISASTERS ATTENDING IT HAVING IN NO INSTANCE BEEN IMPUTABLE TO HIM."

Communication.

The citizens of Rockingham and vicinity, (being fully impressed with the importance of commemorating a day which is the glorious data of our National Independence, the beginning of a republican form of government, which has seldom superceded its constitutional deliberations, through a lapse of time marked by many gloomy political embarrassments,) assembled in the Court House for the purpose of making arrangements for the celebration of the 4th of July next. The meeting being organized, W. B. Cole, Chairman, explained the object of the meeting in a short address. After the appointment of the Orator and Readers of the Declarations of Independence, (which resulted in the appointment of E. D. Covington, Orator, R. L. Steele, Reader of the National Declaration, Dr. P. W. Stancill, Reader of the North Carolina Declaration of Independence,) the following gentlemen were appointed by the house:

D. P. McDonald, A. M. Moody, E. Jarrott, a committee of arrangements.

S. H. Sedberry, Marshal of the Day.

J. P. Leak, J. W. Covington, Dr. C. C. Covington, J. B. Holton and W. F. Leak, a committee to draw up regular toasts for the occasion.

Resolved, That all political toasts shall be excluded.

Resolved, That all the surviving Revolutionary Soldiers of Richmond county shall be invited to attend by the committee of arrangements.

W. C. LEAK, *Secretary.*

MARRIED,

In Wilmington, on the 11th inst., by the Rev. Robert B. Drane, Mr. ALEXANDER McTAGGART to Miss JULIA DEVANE.

In Moore county, on the 19th inst., Mr. GEORGE COCKMAN, son of John Cockman, Esq., to Miss CLARKY WALLIS, daughter of Isham Wallis, Esq.—all of Moore county. All for Harrison, and against the Sub-Treasury.—*Communicated.*

Union and Philanthropy.

Married, in Columbus county, on Tuesday evening, 9th inst., by the Rev. Joseph P. Kirton, Mr. WILLIAM G. SMITH to Miss MARTHA ANN, daughter of Bythel Haynes, Esq.

What is more remarkable in the jovial concourse of people, both at the *Wedding* and *Infair*, the political question was not agitated.—*Communicated.*

DIED,

In this town on Sunday last, WILLIAM BROWN JAMES, son of William B. James, dec'd, and Edith James, aged nearly 11 years. He was a sprightly and intelligent youth, and the hope of his widowed mother.

In Randolph County, very suddenly, on the 8th inst. Col. ISAAC LANE, an aged and respectable citizen, and formerly for 20 years Sheriff of the County.

Departed this life at 3 o'clock Sunday morning, 21st inst., Mr. NICHOLAS KELLEY, in the 21st year of his age. He was in spirit gentle, of manners amiable, and a pattern of persevering industry in the pursuit of knowledge under adverse circumstances. His weeping friends and relatives have the consoling assurance that he died in peace.

At Jesus' word the winds subside,
The angry billows cease to roar,
In safety now the bark doth glide,
And finds at once the peaceful shore.
So tempest tost on earth awhile,
Lash'd by affliction's fiercest blast,
The calm ensues, thou scest Him smile,
He calls—thy sorrows all are past'd.

[*Communicated.*

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—JUNE 24.

Brandy, peach,	40 a 45	Lime,	$2½ a $2¾
Ditto, apple,	37 a 42	Lead, bar,	8 a 8½
Bacon,	8 a 9	Mackerel,	none.
Beeswax,	25 a 26	Molasses,	33 a 34
Butter,	15 a 22	Oats,	37½ a 40
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Oil, Linseed	80
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Nails, cut,	6½ a 7
Cotton,	6 a 8½	Powder, keg,	$6½
Cotton Yarn,	16 a 22	Rags,	2½
Cotton Bag'ng,	16 a 20	Sugar, brown,	7 a 12
Corn,	60 a 65	Lump,	16
Copperas,	3½ a 4	Loaf,	18 a 20
Candles, F. F.	17	Salt,	75 a 80
Flour, new	$4 a $5	Sack,	$2½ a $2¾
Feathers,	38 a 40	Tallow,	11
Flaxseed,	90 a $1	Tin, box,	$14
Hides, green,	4 a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	4 a 4½
dry,	12½ a 14	Wheat,	80
Iron,	5½ a 6	Whiskey,	33 a 35
Lard,	8 a 9	Wool,	15 a 16

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 9 cts. pr yd.

WILMINGTON MARKET—JUNE 18.

Turpentine $1 75 a 2 00; Tar 1 05 a 1 10; Steam Mill Lumber 13 00 a 20 00; River Lumber, viz:—Wide Boards 5 50 a 6 50; Flooring 7 50 a 8 50; Timber 4 00 a 6 00; Staves, W. O. rough, none; dressed, 25 00 a 30 00; R. O. rough 7 00 a 8 00; Shingles 1 50 a 4 00; Corn 60 a 65; Salt, coarse, 37½ a 45; Rice 2 50 a 3 00.

Cotton at Augusta, 6 to 9—a rise of ½ cent, owing to the high rate of exchange and small stock.

At New Orleans 6 to 11. Receipts 892,951 bales.

At Charleston 6½ to 10.

Total receipts, 2,038,088 bales, against 1,307,643 last year.

Port of Wilmington.

FROM THE WILMINGTON ADVERTISER.

ARRIVALS.

June 11.—Brig Sabra from Boston; Schrs. Olive and Southerner from New York. 13.—Haytien Brig Julie from Cape Haytien. 15.—Schr. Columbia from Charleston. 16.—Schr. Regulus from N. York.

DEPARTURES.

June 12.—Schrs. Thetis for Matanzas, Repeater, Chas. E. Thorn, and A. F. Thorn for New York. 13.—Schrs. Chas. M. Thompson for Philadelphia, Southerner for New York. 15.—Schr. Olive for N. York.

Warsaw Stage.

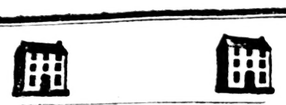
THE mail for Warsaw will close after the 25th inst. at 9 o'clock P. M. and the Stage will leave here at 10 P. M. It will, by this arrangement, meet the Cars both North and South at Warsaw.

BAKER & BLOCKER.

June 24. 3tf

Job Printing of all kinds

Neatly executed at this Office.



LAFAYETTE HOTEL,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT will be open after the 1st of August, under the management and direction of the Subscriber. The House has been thoroughly repaired, and will, in a few days, be well furnished; and every effort will be made to render it worthy of patronage.

EDWARD YARBROUGH.

July 30, 1839. 56tf

For Sale,

10 HHDS. prime New Orleans SUGAR,
15 b. MOLASSES.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

[illegible] 24, 1840. 90tf

WM. L. COFER,
Merchant Tailor,

[illegible] leave to return thanks for the liberal pat[illegible] has received, and also to inform his [illegible] the public generally, that he still conti[illegible]

TAILORING BUSINESS

[illegible] branches. He has received the latest fash[illegible] the Spring and Summer of 1840, and is al[illegible]ays ready to execute orders with neatness and de[illegible]patch.

April 21, 1840. 91tf

H. & E. J. LILLY

ARE now opening a large assortment of *Fresh* GOODS, embracing nearly every article usually kept in a Dry Goods Store.

—ALSO—

Fashionable Straw and Florence Bonnets, Hats, Shoes, Parasols, Umbrellas, Cutlery, &c.,

All of which will be offered on the most accommodating terms at Wholesale or Retail.

Fayetteville, April 21, 1840. 91tf

New Orleans Molasses.

50 BARRELS prime N. Orleans MOLASSES,
7 hhds. do do ditto,

For sale by C. T. HAIGH.

Feb. 12, 1840. 84tf

H. BRAMBERT,
Tailor,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has re-commenced the

TAILORING BUSINESS,

In the house next door to John Huske & Son, on Green street, 6 doors above the Market House, where he will thankfully receive all orders in his line for cash only,—finding the credit system a bad one. All orders from the country for work must in all cases have the cash enclosed, otherwise they will not be attended to.

He begs leave to assure those who may favor him with their orders, that no pains shall be spared on his part to give general satisfaction. He has on hand an assortment of

Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, Stocks, Suspenders and Drawers,

Of the best quality.

Wanted,

THREE or four JOURNEYMEN TAILORS. None need apply but good workmen, and of steady habits. Also, two Boys wanted at the above trade. Boys from the country will be preferred.

N. B.—EXTRA CUTTING done at the shortest notice.

Fayetteville, April 25, 1840. 95-3m

NEW GOODS.

I AM now receiving, by Steamers Cotton Plant and Henrietta, my entire Stock of FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.,

Consisting in part of the following:

700 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
200 bags Rio and Cuba Coffee,
20 hhds. Porto Rico & St. Croix Sugars,
2000 lbs. Loaf and Lump do,
12 tons Swedes and English Iron,
50 Nova Scotia Grind Stones,
200 pair bright Trace Chains,
100 sides Sole Leather,
100 do. Upper ditto,
Blacksmith's Bellows, Vises, Anvils, Hammers, &c.,
together with every other article which constitutes a [illegible] Stock of Goods for the approaching [illegible]—all of which will be sold very low for Cash, [illegible] Produce, or on time to prompt customers

C. J. ORRELL,
Where Brick Buildings, Hay Street.
[illegible] Nov. 2, 1839. 70tf

P. S.—Country Merchants will find my [illegible] their examination. C. J. O.

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

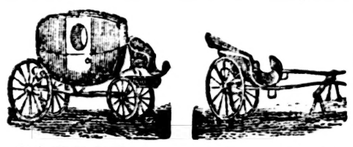
For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59-tf



GARDNER & McKETHAN,
CARRIAGE MAKERS,

HAVE NOW ON HAND and for sale at very reduced prices—

3 Carriages, 4 Barouches,
3 very light four wheel Buggies,
2 Buggy Gigs, 4 Sulkies on a new plan,
8 Spring Wagons, three very light,
1 Chain ditto.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine their work, as they feel confident they can make their work as well, and sell it as low, as it can be had from any regular Northern establishment.

All work made and sold by them is warranted 12 months, and will be repaired without charge if they fail by bad workmanship or materials.

☞ Repairing neatly executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

FAYETTEVILLE, June 1, 1840.

NEW GOODS.

WE have received and opened our FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which comprises a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Boots and Shoes, Fur and Wool Hats, Fur and Seal Caps, Cotton and Wool Cards, Tuscan and plain Straw Bonnets, Writing, Letter and Wrapping Paper, Drugs and Patent Medicines

Also,

10 HHDS. PORTO RICO SUGAR,
80 bags Rio Coffee,
30 boxes Raisins,
Loaf and Lump Sugar,
Collins' and King's Axes,
5 hhds. Crockery,
75 kegs Nails,
50 sides Sole Leather,

Which are offered at very low prices for CASH, or on time for approved paper.

NOTT & STARR.

November 19, 1839. 72tf

Donaldson Academy.

THE Trustees will, on the 4th day of August next, offer for sale at Public Auction, on the premises, all that valuable property situated in the immediate vicinity of Fayetteville, known as Donaldson Academy.

The property consists of about 20 acres of Land, with a large two story building with wings, used as an Academy, and furnished with a tolerable Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus, &c., two good two story Dwelling Houses with necessary Out Houses, and several small buildings used as Dormitories for the Students.

Fayetteville, May 5, 1840. 96-4w

☞ The Carolinian and Watchman of the South will please copy.

Swaim's Justice,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

Also, Mitchell's New GEOGRAPHY and ATLAS, said to be the best School Geography in print.

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE received by the late arrivals a LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

DRY GOODS,

Suitable for the present and approaching Season,—a large supply of

GROCERIES, HARDWARE,
Hats, Boots and Shoes,

A beautiful assortment of

CROCKERY,

Embracing sets of China, white Queen's Ware, (a new article,) Liverpool Ware, different patterns and colours. Also, common Crockery. Winter Strained Lamp Oil, Linseed and Tanners' Oil, extra and No. 1 White Lead, Sole and Upper Leather.

H. LEETE.
Green Street.

November 19, 1839. 72tf

NEW
Auction and Commission Store,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE Subscriber, having been appointed one of the Auctioneers of the Town of Wilmington, offers his services to his friends and the public. Having been engaged in the business for a number of years, he feels confident of giving entire satisfaction to those who may confide their business in his hands.

THOS. SANDFORD.

REFER TO
Messrs. Barry & Bryant, } *Wilmington.*
" Dickinson & Morris, }
" E. L. & W. Winslow, } *Fayetteville.*
" Yarbrough & Ray, }
" W. A. Caldwell & Sons, *Charleston.*
" Ailibone & Troubat, *Philadelphia.*
James J. Treadwell, Esq., *New York.*

Sept. 18, 1839. 63-tf.

Davies' Mathematics,
DESIGNED FOR SCHOOLS, ACADEMIES AND COLLEGES.

THE attention of Teachers and all others engaged in the promotion of thorough education, is invited to the examination of the following text books in Mathematics, by Professor Charles Davies

1. Davies' Mental and Practical Arithmetic.—Key to Davies' Arithmetic for Teachers.
2. Davies' First Lessons in Geometry.
3. Davies' First Lessons in Algebra.
4. Davies' Bourdon's Algebra.
5. Davies' Legendre's Geometry and Trigonometry.
6. Davies' Elements of Surveying.
7. Davies' Analytical Geometry.
8. Davies' Descriptive Geometry.
9. Davies' Differential and Integral Calculus.
10. Davies' Shades, Shadows and Linear Perspective.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

For Sale,

1000 SACKS Liverpool Ground SALT,
15 tons Bar Iron, assorted, Swedes and English,
50 bags Rio and Laguira COFFEE,
25 bags old Java ditto,
5 hhds. St. Croix SUGAR,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump Sugar,
1 chest fine Hyson Tea,
1 ditto Black Tea,
15 boxes Brown Soap,
6 boxes Sperm Candles,
100 kegs White Lead, in Oil, (part pure.)
20 kegs Black Lead, ground in Oil,
A general assortment of Paints and Paint Brushes,
3 boxes Pine Apple Cheese,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Baling Rope,
1 bale Bagging and Seine Twine,
5 coils Hemp Cordage, 2 to 4 inches,
1 roll Sheet Lead, 500 lbs.,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
15 quarter casks Wine,—Madeira, Teneriffe, Sherry and Malaga,
6 boxes 2 dozen each, fine old Madeira Wine, (Ceylon brand,)
3 casks London Porter,
10 bbls. Plaister of Paris for plastering,
10 casks Ground Plaister,
50 boxes Window Glass, 8 x 10 and 10 x 12,
1 barrel Putty, in Bladders,
100 kegs Cut Nails, 3d. to 40d.
1 cask *Red* Clover Seed,
5 dozen common and fancy Sitting Chairs,
2 tons Castings,—Pots, Ovens, Skillets and Fire-dogs,
4 pieces superfine Ingrain Carpeting,
6 Wilton Hearth Rugs

And a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Hardware and Cutlery.

JNO. HUSKE & SON,
Green Street

November 20, 1839. 72tf

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received his FALL and WINTER SUPPLY OF GOODS, embracing a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Shoes and Boots, Hats and Caps,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Crockery and Glass Ware,
WINES AND LIQUORS,
GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS,
Patent Medicines, Paints and Dye Stuffs, Hatters' Materials, &c.

The Stock is very heavy. Merchants are invited to call and examine for themselves.

☞ SOUTH CAROLINA MONEY will be taken at par, if paid when the Goods are bought.

G. B. ATKINS,
Foot of Hay Mount.

October 26, 1839. 69tf

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and splendid assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

Superfine Blue, Black, Olive, Green Brown, Claret, and Cadet-mixed CLOTHS and CASSIMERES,
Irish Linens, Lawns & Diapers, uncommonly cheap,
1475 pieces Calico,
240 do Gingham,
Printed Lawns,
Italian Silks,
Black and colored Gros-de-nap,
Pongee and Flag Handkerchiefs,
3-4 to 6-4 brown and bleached Domestics,
Anker Bolting Cloths, very cheap,
With many other articles, all of which being bought by the Package, at very reduced prices, will be offered at a small advance for *Cash*, or to punctual customers on the usual time.

April 1, 1840. 91tf

Cape Fear Bank Stock

FOR SALE.

SIXTY Shares of Cape Fear Bank Stock for sale. For particulars, apply at this Office.

June 2, 1840.

Gray's Ointment,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.

Southern Harmony.

A LARGE supply of this popular Music Book, at a reduced price by wholesale. Received by

E. J. HALE.

April 27.

Lumber for sale.

THE Subscriber will keep constantly on hand, from the Mill of McLennon & Co., LUMBER of all kinds.

M. McGARY.

May 2, 1840. 96-3m

220 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
40 do. Laguira ditto,
5 do. Java ditto,
5 hhds. prime St. Croix SUGAR,
10 do. Porto Rico and N. Orleans ditto,
18 do. Cuba MOLASSES,
5 hhds. and 30 bbls. New Orleans ditto,
10 qr. casks Malaga Wine,
3 do. do. Madeira ditto,
100 kegs Nails,
10 bbls. Tanners' Oil,
2000 sacks Liverpool Salt,
5000 bushels Alum Salt,

For sale by C. T. HAIGH.

April 1, 1840. 91tf

Mother's Catechism.

A NEW EDITION just published and for sale by E. J. HALE.

July 25, 1838.

Auction and Commission Business.

THE Subscriber having had considerable experience in the above business, offers his services to his friends and the public as a general AUCTION AND COMMISSION AGENT.

All orders left at his office on Person Street, 1 door West of Bank of Cape Fear, will be attended to.

AMOS KIMBALL.

Nov. 5, 1839. 70-tf.

Mules, Horses, Wagons and Gear.

JONATHAN EVANS, Jr. wishes to sell a good team of 5 young MULES, and a superior Timber Wagon and Gear, for $500. The Mules are six years old the present Spring, of quick action, and very gentle,—capable of performing hard service. Also, 4 good Horses, Timber Wagon and Gear, for $350, and a first rate second hand Salem made Road Wagon, for $75. Also,

100,000 MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES, deliverable next Fall, at 2 cents per foot for the root and main stem, warranted genuine and in good order.

A liberal credit will be given if desired; Note bearing interest at 6 per cent. required. Address at Fayetteville, N. C.

JONATHAN EVANS, Jr.

May 17, 1840. 98tf

DR. TAYLOR'S
BALSAM OF LIVERWORT.

THE cures and benefits produced by the use of this medicine, in all cases of diseases of the lungs, is almost incredible.

Persons afflicted with coughs, colds, asthma, difficulty of breathing, pains in the side or breast, spitting of blood, catarrhs, palpitation of the heart, oppression and soreness of the chest, whooping cough, pleurisy, hectic fever, night sweats, difficult or profuse expectoration, and all other affections of the chest, lungs and liver, should not fail of procuring a bottle of this medicine.

Wonderful Cure of Consumption.

Although Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort has found hundreds of advocates, and has produced so large a number of testimonials in its favor, I cannot withhold my small meed of praise. Being predisposed to consumption, both from peculiar formation and hereditary transmission, I tried every means to check this disease and strengthen a naturally weak constitution. I spent two years in Pisa, one in Rome, two in Florence, and another in the South of France, seeking meantime the advice of the best physicians. Two years since I returned to this country, in about the same situation as when I left. I had seen in the reading rooms in Europe much said in favor of Doctor Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, and as soon as I arrived in this city, I used it, and in three months I was so well I concluded I could pass the winter here safely, and did so. I have used an occasional bottle now and then during the time, but am now in as good health as is possible. My cough has wholly ceased, and my lungs have every feeling of health.

S. PROUTY, *Western Hotel,*
Courtland street.

☞ The above Medicine is for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. 98

Piano Forte.

THE Subscriber has just received from the Manufactory of Messrs. Davies & Brother, late Stodart & Davies, New York, one of their French Grand Action PIANO FORTES, of very superior tone and finish, and of warranted workmanship and materials. From their long experience in the manufacture of instruments, and their practical knowledge of the business, they flatter themselves that their Pianos cannot fail to give satisfaction. Persons wishing to purchase, can see their instruments in use in this place. Apply to

JAMES MARTINE.

May 5, 1840. 96-4wteow4w

GEORGIA INSURANCE
AND TRUST COMPANY.
At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS,

Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

HAYS' LINIMENT.

THIS fine article is warranted to cure PILES in all cases, or no pay taken for it.

Glaring Fraud!

A notorious counterfeiter has dared to make an attempt upon this article, and several have been nearly ruined by trying it. Never buy it, unless it has the written signature of COMSTOCK & CO. on the splendid wrapper. That firm have the only right to make and sell it for 20 years, and all from them is warranted perfectly innocent and effectual in all cases.

N. B. Always detect the false by its not having the above signature. The true sold only by

COMSTOCK & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, No. 2 Fletcher st., N. York.
SOLOMON HAYS, Original Proprietor.

☞ The genuine is for sale only by
M. R. WILLKINGS, Fayetteville.

DR. G. R. PHELPS'
COMPOUND
TOMATO PILLS,
(ENTIRELY VEGETABLE,)

A new and valuable remedy for all diseases arising from impurities of the Blood, Morbid Secretions of the Liver and Stomach;

Also, a substitute for Calomel, as a Cathartic in Fevers, and all Bilious diseases, and for ordinary Family Physic.

THIS popular Medicine, which has received such general approbation as a remedy for Dyspepsia, Bilious and Acid Stomachs, Jaundice, Heartburn, Costiveness, Headache, &c. &c., and which is now prescribed by many of the most respectable Physicians, is for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

March 8 1839. 36tf

THE HUMAN HAIR

IS warranted staid or restored, and the head kept free from dandruff, by the genuine

Oldridge's Balm of Columbia.

Remember the genuine as described below.

This is certified to by several Mayors, Ministers of the Gospel, British Consul, Physicians, and a great number of our most honorable citizens, to be seen where it is sold.

Daring Fraud!

This article has been imitated by a notorious counterfeiter. Let it never be purchased or used unless it have the name of L. S. COMSTOCK, or the signature of COMSTOCK & CO., on a splendid wrapper. This is the only external test that will secure the public from deception.

Apply at the wholesale and retail Office, No. 2 Fletcher street, near Maiden Lane and Pearl street. Address, COMSTOCK & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists.

☞ The genuine is for sale by
M. R. WILLKINGS, Fayetteville, N. C.

January 1, 1840. 78-ow1y

Moffat's Vegetable
LIFE MEDICINES.

THESE medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enduing them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of

Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters

Have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefitted, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them, and to remove the hardened faeces which collect in the convolutions of the smallest intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhœa, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death: and hence the prejudice of those well informed men against quack medicines—or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia; Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heart-burn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhœa, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Ulcers, Inveterate Sores, Scorbutic Eruptions and Bad Complexions, Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy, and other disagreeable Complexions, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In FEVER and AGUE, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; so much so that in the Fever and Ague districts, Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by anything that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial.

MOFFAT'S MEDICAL MANUAL; designed as a domestic guide to health.—This little pamphlet, edited by W. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases, and the causes thereof. Price, 25 cents—for sale by Mr. Moffat's agents generally.

These Valuable Medicines are for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

French Burr Mill Stones
For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836. 80f

Iredell's Digest.

A FEW copies for sale by

E. J. HALE.

CLEANSE AND PURIFY THE BODY.

THE operation of the principles of PURGATION being allowed to be one of the greatest utility in the cure and prevention of disease, it is of the greatest consequence to ascertain what medicine is capable of producing the DESIRED EFFECT, in the easiest, and at the same time in the most effectual manner.

We no longer believe that inflammations of any kind can be cured by abstracting our life—OUR BLOOD. It is now well understood that an inflammation is a WISE ORDINANCE OF NATURE, a signal that she requires the assistance of purgative medicines, to ease her of the oppressive burden which she proves by the high fever and strong pulse, is wanted to be removed. In other words, the body calls for a vegetable cleansing.

Brandeth's Vegetable Universal Pills require no skill in their administration. The printed direction only has to be observed, and they pre-describe the just proportion of the dose to the magnitude of the disease to be cured.

Let all persons read the following opinion of a gentleman who well knows the qualities of these pills.

BRANDETH'S PILLS.

This medicine is acknowledged to be one of the most valuable ever discovered, as a purifier of the blood and fluids. It is superior to Sarsaparilla, whether as a sudorific or alterative. It stands infinitely before all the preparations or combinations of Mercury. Its purgative properties are alone of incalculable value—for these pills may be taken DAILY FOR ANY PERIOD, and instead of weakening by the cathartic effect, they add strength, by taking away the cause of weakness. There is no good MERCURY does, which these pills do not likewise. But they have none of the miserable effects of that DEADLY PECIFIC. The TEETH are not injured—the BONES and limbs are not paralyzed—no.—But in the stead of these distressing symptoms, new life and consequent animation, is evident in every movement of the body. Brandeth's Pills are indeed A UNIVERSAL REMEDY; for they cure opposite diseases. They cure *Inflammation* and *Chronic Rheumatism!* They cure *Diabetes* and *Strangury!* They cure *Dysentery* and *Constitutional Costiveness!* They will cure all these apparently opposite diseases, BECAUSE they CLEANSE and PURIFY the blood, provided, however, nature is not beyond all human ASSISTANCE. Four years this medicine has now been before the public in the United States. Wherever it has been introduced, it has superseded all other remedies.

Dr. Brandeth's offices in New York are 241 Broadway, 185, Hudson street, and 276, Bowery, between Prince and Houston streets.

South Carolina Office—70, Meeting st., Charleston.

The only agent in Wilmington is Mr. S. M. WEST, who has the pills for sale, at 25 cents per box, with full directions.

OBSERVE, ☞ *Druggists are never made agents.*

☞ BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ☜

Agent for Fayetteville, Mr. M. CHAEL McGARY.

June 7, 1839. 52-1y.

RHEUMATISM.

Cohen's Rheumatic Embrocation.

DR. M. B. COHEN, Proprietor of the celebrated lotion for the cure of Chronic and Inflammatory Rheumatism, Sprains, Lumbago, pains and swellings in the joints, &c., known as Cohen's Rheumatic Embrocation, begs respectfully to refer all persons suffering from these diseases to the thousands of cures that his preparation has accomplished, and to the numerous strong and highly respectable testimonials which have from time to time been published to that effect in New York and other places. So certain and searching is this Liniment in its operations, even in cases of long standing, and of an obstinate nature, that it has never been known to fail. The following letters are selected from hundreds of others of a like description. It will be proper that all persons using the Liniment see that it is accompanied with the signature of the Proprietor, in his own hand writing. Since the introduction of this remedy to the public, various empirics have palmed upon the country no trums and lotions, and liniments, and "Infallible Rheumatic Mixtures,"—all of which, being a compound of ignorant quacks, are calculated more or less to injure the system, rather than remove any complaint. In proof of the estimation in which the Embrocation is held by respectable men in the medical profession, as well as by the thousands of persons who have been effectually cured of Rheumatism, the subscriber has subjoined letters from a few who are well and popularly known to the entire society in New York, and whose opinions and professional judgments are universally esteemed.

M. B. COHEN,
No. 275, 1-2 *Hudson street, N. York.*

NEW YORK, Aug. 3, 1838.

Dear Sir—Having frequently witnessed the application of your Rheumatic Embrocation, and the beneficial effects arising therefrom, it affords me pleasure to state, that I most cheerfully recommend it as an invaluable remedy, and the best known for the cure of that painful and distressing complaint, either in its acute or chronic form.

WILLIAM F. PRATT, *M. D.*
Late Corresponding Secretary of the Medical Society of the City and County of New York.

To Dr. M. B. COHEN.

Dr. M. B. Cohen: In reply to your request as to my opinion of your Rheumatic Embrocation, I most willingly acknowledge that I have used it in my practice, and found it an invaluable remedy as a palliative Liniment in cases of Rheumatism.

CHAS. A. VAN ZANDT, *M. D.*
New York, April 20, 1839.

I certify that I have used Dr. M. B. Cohen's Rheumatic Embrocation, and have found it a most useful remedy adjuvant in the treatment of this painful disease, and therefore hesitate not to recommend it in all cases of Rheumatism.

WM. ANDERSON, M. D. &c.
No. 342, *Broadway, N. Y.*

I, Henry B. Nones, 1st Lieut. of the Revenue Cutter Alert, in the service of the United States, do certify that I was for five months afflicted with the inflammatory Rheumatism, and had every remedy by advice of physicians, without any relief, and finally by advice of Dr. W. Rockwell, health officer at quarantine, I applied to Dr. M. B. Cohen in the month of July, 1837, for a bottle of his Rheumatic Embrocation, and after one week's use of the Specific, was entirely free from all pain, and was able to resume my place in the service.

H. B. NONES, 1st. Lt. U. S. R. C.
New York, August 1*st*, 1837.

TO THE PUBLIC.—Be it known that on this 4th day of February 1840, we have appointed Mr. ISAAC DODD, on the South West corner of Market Square, Fayetteville, N. C., our sole agent, for the Sale of our Rheumatic Embrocation, a remedy calculated to cure with certainty any Rheumatic complaints, whether of a Chronic or Inflamatory nature. *Witness* our hand this day and year aforesaid.

M. B. COHEN.

Price $3 per Bottle.

The public will remember that this is simply an external application and free from minerals.

Dr. M. B. COHEN'S principal Office, No. 275, 1-2 Hudson street, N. Y.

Each bottle of the Embrocation is accompanied with printed directions for use, and none is genuine unless bearing the signature of

M. B. COHEN.

February 4, 1840. 83-6m

Rowand's Tonic Mixture,
AN INFALLIBLE CURE FOR AGUE AND FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY of this valuable Medicine, just received from the Manufactory at Philadelphia. For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store, price $9 per dozen, or $1 per bottle.

October 5, 1839.

The "Deobstruent Pills"

ARE confidently offered to the public from the Agent's knowledge of their efficacy as experienced by himself and many others. It is a well established fact that obstructions of the Liver, Spleen, Biliary Ducts, &c. form the basis of most of the complaints with which we are afflicted; hence arise Dyspepsia, Head-ache, Heart-burn, torpor or relaxed and irregular state of the Bowels. These disorders neglected, eventually destroy the strongest constitutions, and cannot be counteracted but by medicines that are truly effective. Removing obstructions, giving a healthy movement to the secretions, vigor and tone to the system throughout, are some of the benefits to be derived from these pills. They are offered for sale by the subscriber, with suitable directions accompanying each box. They are known by him as the composition of an eminent Physician, who has successfully studied and treated bilious complaints in both Hemispheres.

JOHN H. PEARCE, *Sole Agent.*
Fayetteville, Feb. 4, 1840. 83tf

Certificate of Rev. A. B. McGilvary, of the South Carolina Conference.

I certify, that for three years past I have frequently taken "the Deobstruent Pills," and unhesitatingly pronounce them the best medicine for biliary attacks that I ever have used. I have also in my circuits frequently administered them to others, and in no instance without a sensible and speedy benefit. I fully recommend them to the afflicted.

ALEX'R B. McGILVARY.

PETERS' VEGETABLE
PILLS

ARE daily effecting some of the most WONDERFUL AND ASTONISHING CURES that have ever been known, in consequence of which they have now become a shining mark, against which all the arrows of disappointed hope, envy and uncharitableness, are levelled without distinction. The town and country are alike filled with their praise. The palace and poor-house alike echo with their virtues. In all climates, under all temperatures, they still retain their wonderful powers, and exert them unattended by age or situation. They are simple in their preparation, mild in their action, thorough in their operation, and unrivalled in their results.

PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS are Anti-Bilious, Anti-Dyspeptic, and Anti-Mercurial, and may be justly considered a *Universal Medicine*, but they are peculiarly beneficial in the following complaints: Yellow and Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Croup, Liver Complaints, Sick Headache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Piles, Cholic, Female Obstructions, Heart-burn, Furred Tongue, Nausea, Distension of the Stomach and Bowels, Incipient Diarrhœa, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Blotched or Sallow Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, where a cathartic or an aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping, nor debility.

Price, 5 cents per box, or $4 per dozen.

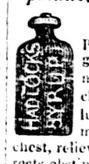
☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 1, 1840 96-1y

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder and Sirup,

For Diseases of the Lungs, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Coughs, Colds, &c.



The operation of this Medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration, and checks morbid and pernicious sweatings, relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a free and mild expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration, corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and it restores the patient to the bodily vigor which that wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

☞ For sale by the Proprietor, on Hillsborough street, and at the Store of James H. Hooper.

The Proprietor has received the following testimony from the Rev. Simeon Colton, a gentleman well known:—

TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. James Hadlock has for some time been in the practice of preparing vegetable powder and sirup for diseases of the lungs, coughs, colds, &c which have been extensively used in and about Fayetteville, N. C., as well as in other places, by people who have suffered under those and similar complaints. They have acquired a high reputation, and are considered by many as superior to any other medicine for the above-named diseases. And I have reason to believe from my own experience, and from the effects of the medicine, as used in my family, that it is highly valuable, while its operation is mild and safe. It is recommended to all who may be laboring under the complaints named, to give it a thorough trial, and it is confidently believed that there will be no disappointment in the result.

SIMEON COLTON,
Principal of the Donaldson Academy.
Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1839. 37tf

SOUTHERN TONIC.
COSTER & COXE.

AGUE AND FEVER,

And every symptom of general Debility, speedily and permanently cured by

COSTER & COXE'S
ORIGINAL
SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of this celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South, and from the nature of their vocation, have been brought immediately in contact with the Ague and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and have frequently been compelled to witness the entire want of success in the practice of the most skilful Physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the use of Tonics—of which class of Medicines a very great variety have been recommended to the Public—all of which have had their advocates, and that which has been by far the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark and its preparations, particularly that of *Quinine*. There are insurmountable objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (when carried to a salutary point,) it produces a rearing in the ears, nausea, and a headache, very similar to a bilious headache; and when it effects a cure it is seldom permanent. It was the hope of avoiding this state of things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has surprised *even us.* As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or any thing *in the least* hurtful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infant; indeed it will be found the most delicate and effective medicine known in those cases of Disorganized Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility which so frequently present themselves in children.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, at the Book Store, Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 per bottle, or 9 per dozen.